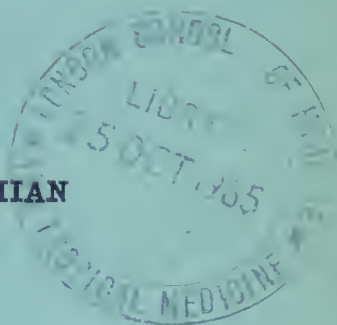




COUNTY COUNCIL OF EAST LOTHIAN



ANNUAL REPORT

OF

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1964

COUNTY COUNCIL OF EAST LoTHIAN

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE
COUNTY

AND IN THE BURGHS OF
COCKENZIE, DUNBAR, EAST LINTON, HADDINGTON,
NORTH BERWICK, PRESTONPANS, AND TRANENT

DURING THE YEAR

1964

BY

H. D. WILSON
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.
County Medical Officer.

AND

JAMES S. GIBSON
County Sanitary Inspector

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To the Scottish Home and Health Department, the County Council of East Lothian, the Town Councils of Cockenzie, Dunbar, East Linton, Haddington, North Berwick, Prestonpans and Tranent.

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

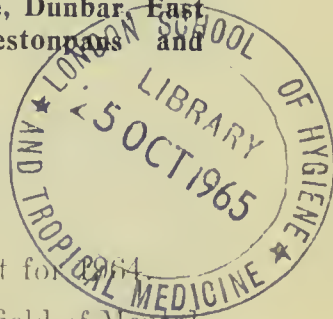
I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for 1964.

Slow but steady progress has been made in the field of Mental Health during the year. The Local Voluntary Association has continued with its activities and at its Annual General Meeting held in April 1964 the speakers stressed the importance of the Association's work and the function which it could perform. It is hoped the Association will continue its activities during 1965 with special reference to the care of mentally handicapped persons in the community.

During the year arrangements were made for the Health Visitors to attend a series of lectures at Herdmanflat Hospital given by Dr. Boyd, Consultant Psychiatrist at the Hospital. These lectures were very much appreciated by the Health Visitors concerned and they were followed by clinical instruction in the hospital wards. In view of the increasingly important part which Health Visitors will be expected to play in the future development of the Mental Health Services these lectures and demonstrations were regarded as being of particular importance and our grateful thanks are due to Dr. Boyd and his staff for making them possible. These lectures and demonstrations are to be continued in 1965 and it is hoped that instruction can also be arranged for the District Nurses.

Without wishing to anticipate next year's Report, it may perhaps be appropriate to mention at this point that a Mental Health Officer had been appointed and will take up his duties in 1965.

The year saw the establishment of a Family Planning Clinic in Haddington. Previous to the establishment of this clinic it was necessary for persons seeking family planning advice to travel to Edinburgh and this created many problems and difficulties particularly for persons living in the rural part of the County. Preliminary discussions were held during the year and approval of the County Council was obtained in February 1964, and after the necessary instruction had been given to the nursing staff who would attend the clinic, the first session was held there



on 1st December. Weekly sessions have been held since that date and these have been very fully attended. The project has the full co-operation and support of the family doctors in the County and is very much appreciated by them and by their patients.

Mention has been made in previous Reports of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation and the Area Welfare Grant Scheme run by this Foundation. It will be remembered that this scheme provides for the assistance in cash or in kind for the benefit of those suffering from cancer, the local administration of the scheme being carried out through the Health Department. During the year the Foundation also introduced its Day and Night Nursing Service for the benefit of cancer patients. Under this scheme persons with some nursing experience are recruited locally on a part-time basis and on the request of a family doctor are sent to assist with the care of cancer patients being nursed at home. All expenses of the scheme are borne by the Foundation. The demand for this service has, however, been unexpectedly light.

The provision of this service is yet another example of the continued interest which is being shown in the welfare of the aged. During the year a number of meetings have been held with representatives of the Scottish Council of Social Service to discuss what provision needs to be made and what provision can be made. A Social Worker is to be appointed in 1965, and it is hoped that she will be able to devote part of her time to the social and domestic needs of the old people as distinct from their medical and nursing needs. It is felt that the latter type of need is already being met through the existing services.

Co-operation with the W.V.S. continues and the Meals on Wheels Scheme is very much appreciated by old people living at home.

Plans are proceeding for the provision of a new Home for old people in Tranent but it is likely to be some time before this new accommodation is available.

For some time the absence of a Speech Therapist for pre-school children has been acutely felt. Many speech defects occur in pre-school life and most of these can be successfully treated if treatment is started sufficiently early and provided, of course, that they do not have an underlying organic basis. With speech therapy, many a pre-school child may start school speaking perfectly normally who would otherwise have started school with a speech defect. Such a defect very often gives a child a most unhappy introduction to school life and from every point of

view it is desirable to have it cured, or at least improved, before the child starts school.

Speech Therapists, however, are extremely difficult to obtain and there did not appear to be enough work amongst pre-school children to justify the appointment of a whole-time Speech Therapist for this work. Part-time Speech Therapists are even more difficult to obtain but we were extremely fortunate in obtaining the services of a part-time Speech Therapist residing in the County who started work in October 1964. The results which she has obtained and the improvement which has been shown in many severe cases of speech defect amongst pre-school children have amply justified this appointment.

Once again I have to thank Col. W. McAdam, Medical Superintendent East Lothian Hospitals Group, and Dr. W. A. Murray, Consultant Chest Physician, East Fortune Hospital, for the friendly co-operation which I have received from them in matters both large and small during the year. I am also indebted to the General Practitioners in the County for their help so freely given during the year. I am deeply conscious of the debt which I owe to both these branches of the National Health Service and without such co-operation no Local Authority Health Department can function as it should. Certainly it helps to make life smoother and more harmonious but it should have, and indeed must have, as its ultimate aim the benefit of the patient and of the community as a whole.

I have also to thank the members of the County Council and of the Town Councils and in particular the members of the Health Committee for their encouraging and sympathetic interest in the work of the Health Department.

Most important of all, however, the work of a Health Department depends entirely on the quality and loyalty of its staff. During the year all members of my staff from the most junior to the most senior have carried out their duties loyally, efficiently and conscientiously and I would like to thank them once again for the continued endeavours in their respective fields.

The principal vital statistics for the year are as follows:—

	East Lothian 1963	1964	Scotland 1964
Estimated population to middle of year ...	51,930	52,637	5,206,400
Birth Rate per 1000 total population	16.9	17.4	20.0
Marriage Rate per 1000 total population ...	7.1	6.6	7.7
Death Rate per 1000 total population	12.3	11.3	11.7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	23	24	24
Illegitimate births per 100 live births	5.1	4.0	5.4
Still Births per 1000 births	15	14	18

I have the honour to be,
MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

H. D. WILSON
County Medical Officer.

County Health Department,
Haddington.
July 1965.

STAFF

County Medical Officer.

H. D. Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Assistant Medical Officer.

Margaret H. G. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.M.

Chief Dental Officer.

R. M. Cameron, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officer.

Ian F. Burns, L.D.S.

County Sanitary Inspector

James S. Gibson.

Senior Assistant County Sanitary Inspector

James B. Cunningham

Junior Assistant County Sanitary Inspectors

John R. Robertson.

Andrew McCraw.

Milk Officer.

Miss Marjorie J. Beveridge.

Nursing Superintendent.

Miss M. G. Falconer.

Health Visitors.

Eastern Rural Area—Miss Marion Duncan.

Western Rural Area—Miss Jessie C. MacVicar.

Haddington Area—Miss Evelyn D. Bryce.

Prestonpans Area—Miss Mary Wardrope.

Tranent Area—Mrs Margaret M. Marshall

Cockenzie Area—Miss Isabella King.

North Berwick Area—Miss Annabella MacLeod.
 Dunbar Area—Miss Isabel F. McFadyen.
 Tuberculosis Health Visitor—Miss Ann I. Miller.

District Nurse/Midwives.

Dunbar—Nurse Dunsire.
 Nurse Chapman (Resigned 29/2/64).
 Nurse McCallum (Appointed 13/12/64)
 Haddington—Nurse Smith.
 North Berwick—Nurse Thomson.
 Aberlady—Nurse Duncan.
 Gullane—Nurse Nicholl.
 Pencaitland—Nurse Hawick.
 Ormiston—Nurse McIntyre.
 Tranent—Nurse McGregor.
 Prestonpans—Nurse Amos.
 Nurse Fortune.
 Longniddry, Cockenzie and Port Seton—
 Nurse Pryde

Part-time Relief Nurses—Miss Scott.
 Miss Bird.
 Mrs Wood.

District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors— East Linton--
 Nurse Mackay (Resigned 31/7/64).
 Nurse Brown (Appointed 24/4/64).

Gifford—Nurse McBain.

Physiotherapists—Alexander Allan.
 Mrs Sheila Sutherland.

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(a) Clinics.

There are Clinics established at Cockenzie, Dunbar, Haddington, Macmerry, North Berwick, Ormiston, Prestonpans and Tranent.

All the clinics are attended by the County Medical Officer or the Assistant Medical Officer. The local Health Visitor is in attendance at each clinic session.

HOURS OF CLINICS

- (1) *Cockenzie*—The Clinic is open once a week for 3 hours on Monday afternoons.
- (2) *Dunbar*—The Clinic is open once a week for 3 hours on Tuesday afternoons.
- (3) *Haddington*—The Clinic is open once a week for 3 hours on Monday afternoons.
- (4) *Macmerry*—The Clinic is open every two weeks for 2 hours on Wednesday afternoons.
- (5) *North Berwick*—The Clinic is open every 2 weeks for 2 hours on Wednesday afternoons.
- (6) *Ormiston*—The Clinic is open every 2 weeks for 2 hours on Tuesday afternoons.
- (7) *Prestonpans*—The Clinic is open once a week for 3 hours on Wednesday afternoons.
- (8) *Tranent*—The Clinic is open once a week for 3 hours on Thursday afternoons.

In addition to the facilities provided at the above clinics, the infants and young children who attend them are referred where necessary to one of the County Council's Specialist Clinics. These are attended by Regional Hospital Board Consultants as follows:—

Orthopaedic Clinics—Mr W. V. Anderson.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics—Dr J. Atkins.

Ophthalmic Clinics—Dr C R D. Leeds.

School children also attend these clinics and although the Orthopaedic Clinics are attended by almost equal numbers of school and pre-school children, the Ear, Nose and Throat and Ophthalmic Clinics are attended mainly by school children.

(b) Welfare Foods.

Distribution was continued along the usual lines during the year. It was necessary temporarily to close the Centre at Gifford owing to the resignation of the distributor but another distributor was found and the Centre was re-opened in November. Owing to the lack of demand in West Barns the Centre there was closed from January, it being borne in mind that the Centre at Dunbar was within easy reach of the village.

(c) Dental Care.

As in previous years the amount of dental treatment carried out amongst mothers and pre-school children has been relatively small during the year. A visit was made by two Dental Officers from the Scottish Home and Health Department who made certain suggestions regarding the improvement of the Dental Service particularly amongst school children. These will be dealt with in more detail in the Annual Report on School Medical Inspection.

Towards the end of the year preliminary meetings were held with a view to carrying out another Happy Smile campaign in 1965. This campaign will be described in next year's Annual Report.

2. Domestic Midwifery.

Ante-natal care is undertaken in co-operation with the Medical Practitioner who is to attend the confinement, and two midwives attend a weekly ante-natal clinic in the surgery of one of the Medical Practitioners in Prestonpans. Co-operation with the General Practitioners in the maternity service is most satisfactory. 71 Maternity Outfits were issued during the year.

3. Health Visiting.

It will be noted that the Infant Mortality rate has increased by 1 point from 23 to 24, being the same as the national average for Scotland. It is, however, encouraging to note that the figure for East Lothian compares favourably with the national average and, as in previous years, much of the credit for this must go to the Health Visitors.

Mention has already been made of the work of the Health Visitors amongst the old people and their work in connection with the "Meals on Wheels" scheme has been invaluable.

4. Home Nursing.

There are 13 District Nurses and 2 part-time relief Nurses. 12 of the Nurses have the training of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and 2 of them hold the Health Visitor's certificate. In one area (Gifford) the District Nurse undertakes combined duties of District Nurse, Midwife and Health Visitor.

Mention was made in last year's Report of the reorganisation of the Nursing Service in the Prestonpans area. This has been working most satisfactorily and it is felt that an improved and more efficient service has been provided as the result of this reorganisation.

As mentioned in the introduction to this Report, the Health Committee in February 1964, approved of the setting up of the Day and Night Nursing Service provided by the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation. It should be noted, however, that use of this service is restricted to persons suffering from cancer and the demands on it have been extremely light during the year.

Details of cases attended by the District Nurses are given in Table 18.

5. Domestic Help.

Application for the service of domestic helps is made through the Area Clerk of the district concerned, and application to be included on the roll of domestic helps is also made through him. The Area Clerk and the local Sub-Committee arrange payment and assess the ability of the applicant to make a contribution towards the cost of domestic help.

The minimum charge for the services of a Domestic Help is 6d an hour but Old Age Pensioners and others whose income is small can recover this amount from the National Assistance Board. The appropriate Committees and Sub-Committees continue to make every effort to keep the cost of the service as low as possible.

The County Nursing Superintendent visits the homes of people who are receiving domestic help and makes revisits as required. Owing to her other duties the Superintendent is not able to devote as much time to this part of her work as she would wish and it is to be hoped that in 1965 she will have an Assistant, part of whose duties will be assistance with these home help visits.

6. Vaccination and Immunisation.

(a) *Poliomyelitis.*

At the end of the year 1034 persons had received three doses of vaccine and 936 persons in priority groups had received a fourth dose. These figures are slightly less than those of the previous year but as pointed out in a previous report immunisation against poliomyelitis is now more on a "maintenance" basis rather than on an intensive basis. Most persons outwith the infant age groups who wish to be immunised against poliomyelitis have now been done and in future years the figures for immunisation against this disease may be expected to be comparable with the figures for other diseases provided, of course, there is no large scale epidemic of the disease.

(b) *Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.*

A total of 1478 immunisations were carried out, 899 by Local Authority Medical Officers in clinics and elsewhere and 579 by General Practitioners. These figures show a slight decrease compared with 1963.

(c) *Smallpox.*

A total of 375 primary vaccinations and 247 re-vaccinations were carried out by General Practitioners. The number of primary vaccinations shows a drop compared with 1963, but as explained in a previous report this is partly due to the different age at which primary vaccination is now recommended to be carried out.

Even so, however, the number of children presently receiving vaccination remains disturbingly low. It is most regrettable that in spite of all our intensive propaganda both locally and nationally, it requires a smallpox "scare" to boost the vaccination figures.

It is not always realised by the public in this country that there are considerable areas of the world where smallpox is endemic and where major outbreaks occur from time to time with disturbing frequency. Such outbreaks are seldom reported in the Press of this country—a public which accepts with indifference a monthly toll of some 600 deaths on the roads is not likely to be impressed with a report of a similar number of smallpox deaths in some unknown province with an unpronounceable name on the other side of the world whose inhabitants in any case may accept pestilence with flood and famine as part of the natural order of things. But the speed of air travel makes such places

only a day or two's journey away and however vigilant both sea and air Port Health Authorities may be, no absolute guarantee can be given that early cases of smallpox can be completely excluded from this country.

For this reason it is imperative that every child should be vaccinated before his second birthday—to await for an outbreak of smallpox before seeking vaccination is like trying to insure a house after it has gone on fire.

7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

(a) *Tuberculosis.*

As in previous years close co-operation has been maintained with Dr. Murray and the members of his staff at East Fortune Hospital.

During the year enquiries were made regarding the possibility of providing a small highly mobile x-ray unit whose principal function would be to visit the schools regularly for the purpose of x-raying teachers. It was felt that the present system of x-raying teachers at intervals of three years was not altogether satisfactory and the frequency of such examinations should be increased. It was realised that this could only be done successfully if x-ray facilities could be brought to the schools and although the Unit which was considered would have been fairly expensive to purchase and to operate, the cost could have been considerably reduced if it had operated on a shared basis with other Local Authorities. Nothing came of this project, however, because in the meantime the Scottish Home and Health Department advised Local Authorities that x-ray examination of teachers at three-yearly intervals was sufficiently frequent. It was agreed, however, to encourage male teachers aged 40 and over (in which age group the most startling increase of tuberculosis has occurred in recent years) to submit themselves for annual x-ray. It is extremely doubtful, however, if this pious expression of opinion will make teachers in this age group submit themselves to x-ray any more frequently than their colleagues in other age groups.

Bearing in mind that as shown by Mantoux testing at the age of 12 to 13 years the vast majority of our Primary school children now reach puberty in a tuberculin negative state, the presence of one infectious case of tuberculosis in a Primary School could disseminate the infection very widely amongst unprotected children before he or she was discovered. For this reason I feel that x-ray of teachers at intervals of three years is far too infrequent and for the sake of the children (quite apart from the interests of the teacher) annual x-ray should be insisted

upon. This is in fact already being done by a number of Local Authorities and should be made standard practice everywhere. A great deal of nonsense is talked about the hazards of exposure to radiation but it seems to me that these hypothetical hazards pale into insignificance when compared to the very real hazard of exposure to infectious tuberculosis.

(b) Chronic Bronchitis.

Towards the end of the year discussions were held with Dr. Murray and his staff at East Fortune Hospital with a view to setting up some kind of system of regular visitation of persons suffering from chronic bronchitis. As is well known, this ranks high amongst our more disabling diseases and it seemed to us that if some system of visitation could be arranged something might be done to minimise the disabling effects of this disease. It is true that the changes which are found in this disease are irreversible but if something is done to help these cases they need not necessarily be progressive. In addition, the chronic bronchitic, particularly if he is partially disabled, welcomes a visit from someone with an interest in his case to whom he can turn for information and advice. Initially, only the more severe cases will be visited but it is hoped eventually to extend the system of visitation in the same way as the already comprehensive system of visitation of cases of tuberculosis.

(c) Diabetic Survey.

This has continued during the year and the siblings of known cases are being followed up as and when required. A number of unsuspected new cases and of potential cases have been located and the necessary action has been taken.

(d) Holidays for Tired Mothers.

Towards the end of the year the W.V.S. enquired if there was a need for these holidays in East Lothian. It seemed to us there was undoubtedly a need but preliminary enquiries made by the nursing staff amongst mothers potentially eligible for these holidays gave a disappointing result. The mothers who would have benefited most from holidays of this kind were invariably those who were most reluctant to leave their husbands and families. Reasons for this reluctance varied from one family to another, and while the matter was being actively pursued at the end of the year it seemed unlikely that this scheme would be a success, not because of any lack of support from the W.V.S. and the County Council but because of an unwillingness on the part of the mothers to accept the offer of a seaside holiday.

(c) *Health Education.*

The programme of Health Education has continued along the usual lines during the year.

8. **Control of Infectious Disease.**

The number of cases of infectious disease notified to the Health Department shows a drop of 56 from the previous year i.e. from 114 in 1963 to 58 in 1964. This was largely accounted for by a drop in the number of cases of dysentery from 42 to 17, of scarlet fever from 28 to 10 and of whooping cough from 43 to 20. It is well known, of course, that infectious diseases tend to run in cycles and there may be some increase in 1965.

For the sixth year in succession no case of poliomyelitis has been notified and at least part of this satisfactory record must be due to the intensive programme of immunisation against this disease which has been carried on since 1956.

Details will be found in Tables 9 and 10.

9. **Examination of Bacteriological Specimens.**

The number of specimens sent to the Laboratory for examination was 4449 showing an increase of 683 as compared with the figure for 1963. This increase is partly accounted for by a larger number of specimens submitted by General Practitioners for examination and also by an increased number of environmental specimens (e.g. milk, water, ice cream etc.) submitted by this Department.

During the year discussions were held with Professor Cruickshank and Dr Gould regarding various improvements which might be made in the Bacteriology Service. Considerable help in environmental bacteriology is received from Dr Gould and the members of his staff at the Bacteriology Laboratory of the Western General Hospital. These discussions are still going on and it is hoped that as a result an improved service for Local Authorities, Hospitals and General Practitioners will be provided.

10. **Mental Health Service.**

Mention has already been made in the introduction to this Report of the various developments which have taken place under this heading during the year. It is hoped that with the appointment of a Mental Health Officer in 1965 it will be possible to report further progress during that year.

11. Food Supply.

Work under the Food Hygiene Regulations has continued and details will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

12. National Assistance Act, 1948.

There were two burials under the Act during the year but no removals were necessary.

The home for old people in North Berwick which has been mentioned in previous reports was closed at the end of 1964. This created problems of accommodation for many of the old people who resided there and who, not unnaturally, expected to remain there for the rest of their lives. The owner of the home, however, decided to move to another part of the country and there was, of course, no legal obligation for him to continue the home in North Berwick. Eventually, however, accommodation was found for all the old people who were displaced by the owner's change of residence.

As regards the home in Aberlady, this continued to be subject to inspection during the year and various improvements have been made.

14. General Sanitation.

Water Supplies.

A total of 64 samples were taken during the year, as compared with 40 samples during 1963. Many of these samples were taken at the pumping stations and at various filter houses and a few others were taken at farms in the course of investigation of the causes of unsatisfactory milk samples.

Of the total number of samples taken 24 came within the highly satisfactory group and 7 within the satisfactory group. Two of the samples came into the unsatisfactory group but one of these was spring water from a private supply which means that only 1 sample of the mains water taken during the year came into the unsatisfactory category.

The remaining 31 samples were found to be unsatisfactory but these were samples of untreated water or of the wash water from filters and were taken as a check on the efficiency of the filtration process. These samples of untreated water are a useful index of the working of the treatment plant as samples of treated water are normally taken at the same time.

The results indicate that the water supply in this County continues to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

The Water Board is proceeding with its plans to construct the impounding reservoir at the Hungry Snout mentioned in last year's report. It is hoped that the actual construction work will begin early in 1965.

Sewage Disposal.

Work has continued during the year and details will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

There are no other sanitary matters calling for special comment.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

VITAL STATISTICS

Table 1.

COUNTY AND BURGHAL POPULATION 1964

County Landward	24,796
Burgh of Cockenzie	3,534
Burgh of Dunbar	4,292
Burgh of East Linton	900
Burgh of Haddington	5,645
Burgh of North Berwick	3,860
Burgh of Prestonpans	3,183
Burgh of Tranent	6,427
<hr/>	
Civil County Total	<u>52,637</u>

Civil County.—The population of the Civil County of East Lothian estimated to the middle of the year 1964 was 52,637 yielding an increase of 707 from the estimated population to the middle of 1963.

Table 2.

Births.

Area.	Births, Total.			Births Illegitimate.	
	Number.			Number.	Percentage of Total Births
	Th.	M.	F.		
County Landward, ...	419	221	198	21	5.1
Burgh of Cockenzie, ...	50	25	25	2	4.0
„ Dunbar, ...	81	46	35	3	3.7
„ East Linton, ...	10	6	4	—	—
„ Haddington, ..	96	49	47	2	2.0
„ North Berwick,	55	31	24	4	7.2
„ Prestonpans,...	83	43	40	—	—
„ Tranent,... ...	124	67	57	5	4.0
Civil County Total, ...	918	488	430	37	4.0

CIVIL COUNTY—The total births—918—show an increase of 40 compared with the equivalent figure for 1963.

The illegitimate births—37—show a decrease of 8 compared with 1963.

The birth rate is 17.4 per 1000 of the estimated population as against 16.9 in 1963.

The birth rate for Scotland was 20.0 per 1000 in 1964.

The illegitimate birth rate is 4.0 per 100 live births as against 5.1 in 1963.

The illegitimate birth rate for Scotland in 1964 was 5.4 per 100 live births.

LANDWARD AREA—The births in this area — 419 — show a decrease of 11 compared with the equivalent figure for 1963.

Marriages

Table 3

Area	<i>No. of Registered Marriages.</i>
County Landward	103
Burgh of Cockenzie	21
Burgh of Dunbar	49
Burgh of East Linton	—
Burgh of Haddington	30
Burgh of North Berwick	23
Burgh of Prestonpans	55
Burgh of Tranent	67
Civil County Total	348

CIVIL COUNTY.—The number of marriages registered in the Civil County during 1964 was 348 which gives a rate of 6.6 per 1000 of the estimated population.

LANDWARD AREA.—In the landward area of the County 103 marriages were registered.

BURGHs.—In the Burghs, there were 245 marriages recorded during 1964.

The marriage rate for Scotland was 7.7 per 1000 of the estimated population.

Deaths

CIVIL COUNTY.—The number of deaths in the Civil County corrected for transfers was 596. Of this number 324 were males and 272 were females.

The death rate, corrected for transfers, for the Civil County in 1964 was 11.3 per 1000 of estimated population, a decrease of 1.0 on the rate for 1963.

LANDWARD AREA. — The number of deaths, corrected for transfers, allocated to the landward area of the County in 1964 was 273.

BURGHs.—The number of deaths in the burghs, corrected for transfers in 1964 was 323.

The death rate for Scotland for 1964 corrected for transfers, was 11.7 per 1000 of the estimated population.

Table 4.

CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVIL COUNTY, 1964.*Showing Age Groups at Death, Sex, etc.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	Males and Females.	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-up.
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	M. 1 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis other forms	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery all forms . . .	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis . . .	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and parasitic diseases . . .	1	M. 1 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory system ..	25	M. 21 F. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	7	5	—
Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues ..	5	M. 4 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Other malignant neoplasms	77	M. 38 F. 39	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	9	16	6	1
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	2	M. 2 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	3	M. 1 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemias	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other general diseases ..	3	M. 2 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	94	M. 41 F. 53	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	16	11	7
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	8	M. — F. 8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	2	1
Carry forward	221	221	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	14	41	71	64	19

CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVIL COUNTY, 1964. - *Continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	and Fe- Males males.	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85- up.
Brought forward	221	221	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	14	41	71	64	19
Rheumatic Fever	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3	M. 1 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	183	M. 109 F. 74	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	29	26	29	7
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	25	29	13
Other diseases of heart . .	5	M. 3 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hypertensive heart disease	8	M. 4 F. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Other hypertensive disease	5	M. 1 F. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Other circulatory disease	31	M. 12 F. 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	1
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	8
Influenza	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia (except of new born)	15	M. 9 F. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	1
			1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
Bronchitis	16	M. 11 F. 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	3
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
Other respiratory diseases	14	M. 12 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	7	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	M. 2 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Appendicitis	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	M. 1 F. 1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis and duodenitis	1	M. 1 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (except of new born)	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other diseases of liver . .	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other digestive diseases	6	M. 4 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—
			1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	M. 2 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	M. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carry forward	520	520	4	—	—	—	1	6	11	36	89	145	171	63

CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVIL COUNTY, 1964—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	Males and Fe- males.	-1	1-	5-	10-	15	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85- up.
Brought forward	520	520	4	—	—	—	1	6	11	30	89	145	171	63
Infections of kidney	4	M. 3 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Other diseases of genito- urinary system	2	M. 1 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion ..	2	M. — F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Congenital malformations	5	M. 2 F. 3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations of circulatory system ..	2	M. 1 F. 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other congenital malform- ations	2	M. 2 F. —	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	2	M. 1 F. 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections of the new born	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	3	M. — F. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility	6	M. 2 F. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Causes ill-defined and unknown	5	M. 2 F. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Motor vehicle accidents ..	13	M. 8 F. 5	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	1	—	—	—
Accidents in the Home ..	12	M. 5 F. 7	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Other violence	9	M. 9 F. —	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	—	—	—
Suicide	9	M. 3 F. 6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
All Causes	596	M 324 F. 272	8 14	1 2	— 1	—	4 2	6 6	15 —	25 13	71 25	84 68	87 92	23 49
Both sexes	596	596	22	3	1	—	6	12	15	38	96	152	179	72

CAUSES OF DEATH—SHOWING LANDWARD AREA and BURGHAL DISTRIBUTION 1964.

Table 5.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Cockenzie and Port Seton.	Dunbar.	East Linton.	Haddington.	North Berwick.	Prestonpans.	Tranent.	Landward Area.
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, all forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infectious and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasms	7	3	1	15	11	2	9	59
Total	7	3	1	15	11	2	9	59
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory system	—	1	—	5	2	—	2	15
Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Other malignant neoplasms	7	2	1	10	9	2	6	40
Benign and other unspecified neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diabetes mellitus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Anaemias	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other general diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	6	7	2	10	16	1	15	37
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	5
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	12	22	5	17	19	4	15	89
Other diseases of heart	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hypertensive heart disease	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	4
Other hypertensive disease	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
Other circulatory disease	—	7	1	3	2	1	4	13
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia (except of new born)	1	1	—	4	2	—	3	5
Bronchitis	1	3	—	2	1	2	2	5
Other respiratory diseases	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carry forward	28	48	11	57	53	13	56	241

CAUSES OF DEATH—SHOWING LANDWARD AREA and BURGHAL DISTRIBUTION 1964—

Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Cockenzie and Port Seton.	Dunbar.	East Linton	Haddington.	North Berwick.	Prestonpans.	Tranent.	Landward Area.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	28	48	11	57	53	13	56	241
Gastritis and duodenitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diarrhoea (except of new born)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other diseases of liver ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other digestive diseases	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Infections of kidney	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Other diseases of genito urinary system	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Deliveries and complica- tions of pregnancy, child- birth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	2	—	1	1	—	2	3
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Diarrhoea of the new born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections of the new born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Senility without mention of psychosis	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	2
Causes ill-defined and unknown	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	4
Motor vehicle accidents ..	1	—	—	3	3	1	—	5
Other road transport accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents in the Home ..	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	5
Other violence	1	—	—	1	—	—	6	1
All Causes	33	54	11	68	64	18	75	273
AGES AT DEATH								
Under 1	—	1	—	2	1	2	8	8
1—4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
5—9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
25—34	1	—	1	2	1	1	3	3
35—44	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	8
45—54	1	3	1	4	6	1	5	17
55—64	6	3	—	12	5	—	10	59
65—74	5	13	4	22	12	6	23	67
75—84	16	19	3	17	21	5	18	80
85 and over	2	13	2	8	13	2	5	27
All Ages	33	54	11	68	64	18	75	273

Table 6.

This Table shows the populations, births, deaths and relative rates per 1000 of the population for the County landward area during the last ten years.

Year	County Landward Population	County Landward Births	Rate per 1000	County Landward Deaths	Rate per 1000
1955	25,748	454	17.6	254	9.8
1956	25,529	467	18.2	259	10.1
1957	25,619	460	17.9	228	8.9
1958	25,577	442	17.2	282	11.0
1959	25,712	427	16.6	259	10.0
1960	25,687	417	16.2	303	11.7
1961	24,674	405	16.4	303	12.2
1962	24,632	401	16.2	241	9.7
1963	24,672	430	17.4	263	10.6
1964	24,796	419	16.8	273	11.1

Table 7.

This Table shows the populations, births, deaths and relative rates per thousand of the population for each Burgh for the last ten years:—

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Popula- tion.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000
Cockenzie and Port Seton	1955	3336	40	11.9	49	14.6
	1956	3331	61	18.2	39	11.7
	1957	3335	62	18.6	43	12.9
	1958	3357	65	19.3	41	12.2
	1959	3369	57	16.9	44	13.0
	1960	3354	57	16.9	33	9.8
	1961	3471	50	14.4	34	9.7
	1962	3496	56	16.0	39	11.1
	1963	3502	55	15.7	46	13.1
	1964	3534	50	14.1	33	9.3
Dunbar	1955	4228	74	17.4	60	14.2
	1956	4190	71	16.9	63	15.0
	1957	4159	73	17.5	46	11.0
	1958	4170	59	14.1	46	11.0
	1959	4157	57	13.7	49	11.7
	1960	4153	66	15.8	53	12.7
	1961	3932	56	14.2	66	16.7
	1962	3926	81	20.6	56	14.2
	1963	3990	67	16.8	56	14.0
	1964	4292	81	18.8	54	12.5
East Linton	1955	953	11	11.5	14	14.7
	1956	955	13	13.6	13	13.6
	1957	950	19	20.0	16	16.8
	1958	938	18	19.1	17	18.1
	1959	932	17	18.2	26	27.9
	1960	926	10	10.8	22	23.7
	1961	902	15	16.6	13	14.4
	1962	894	15	16.7	13	14.5
	1963	887	16	18.0	13	14.6
	1964	900	10	11.1	11	12.2

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Population.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000.	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
Haddington	1955	4628	79	17.0	55	11.8
	1956	4689	84	17.9	58	12.3
	1957	4683	78	16.6	53	11.3
	1958	4677	72	15.4	73	15.6
	1959	4732	94	19.9	73	15.4
	1960	5065	109	21.5	81	15.9
	1961	5523	108	19.5	69	12.4
	1962	5636	101	17.9	60	10.6
	1963	5678	92	16.2	86	15.1
	1964	5645	96	17.0	68	12.0
North Berwick	1955	3820	46	12.0	55	14.1
	1956	3795	43	11.3	68	16.7
	1957	3738	39	10.4	65	17.3
	1958	3706	52	14.0	55	14.8
	1959	3715	46	12.4	67	18.0
	1960	3680	43	11.6	75	20.3
	1961	3729	37	9.9	75	20.1
	1962	3727	39	10.4	69	18.5
	1963	3696	37	10.0	72	19.4
	1964	3860	55	14.2	64	16.5
Prestonpans	1955	3111	71	22.5	43	13.8
	1956	3094	50	16.1	39	12.4
	1957	3098	88	28.4	26	8.4
	1958	3147	88	27.9	32	10.1
	1959	3203	71	22.2	29	9.0
	1960	3222	64	19.5	39	12.1
	1961	3097	75	24.2	32	10.2
	1962	3115	73	23.4	32	10.2
	1963	3113	51	16.3	42	13.4
	1964	3183	83	26.0	18	5.6

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Popula- tion.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000.	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000
Tranent	1955	5928	106	17.8	56	7.4
	1956	5955	113	18.9	58	9.7
	1957	6058	131	21.6	49	8.1
	1958	6268	150	23.9	59	9.4
	1959	6401	165	25.7	64	9.9
	1960	6437	155	24.0	71	11.0
	1961	6336	141	22.2	68	10.7
	1962	6338	147	23.1	52	8.2
	1963	6392	130	20.3	61	9.5
	1964	6427	124	19.2	75	11.6

Table 8.

Infant Mortality 1964

Cause of Death.	Under four weeks.		Four weeks to 1 year.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Congenital Malformations ...	3	3	1	—	4	3	7
Birth Injuries ...	1	1	—	—	1	1	2
Prematurity, etc. ...	—	3	—	—	—	3	3
Home Accidents ...	—	—	2	2	2	2	4
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	1	5	1	5	6
Total. ...	4	7	4	7	8	14	22

The number of infant deaths recorded in 1964 was 22, or 2 more than in 1963.

The infant mortality rate is 24 per 1000 births compared with 23 in 1963.

It will be observed from the above table that 11 or 50 per cent. of the total infant deaths occurred in the first four weeks of life.

Comparative infant mortality rates for the last ten years for the County and for Scotland are as follows:—

Year.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.	1964
East Lothian.	23	25	12	23	23	23	20	16	23	24
Scotland.	30	29	29	28	28	26	26	27	26	24

Table 9.

Infectious Disease.

This Table shows the notifications of the cases of notifiable infectious diseases for the Civil County in their relative age groups, and the numbers removed to hospital or nursed at home:—

DISEASE.	Age—Years.										
	At all ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards	Cases removed to Hospital.	Cases not removed to Hospital.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cerebro-spinal Fever...	...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	17	—	3	6	1	3	4	—	1	16
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	5
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	10	—	2	—	8	—	—	—	2	8
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough	20	4	8	7	—	—	1	—	—	20
Total	58	4	15	14	10	4	7	2	2	6	52

Table 10.**Infectious Disease.**

Admissions to Hospital during 1964 were as follows:—

Bronchial Asthma	... ..	1	
Bronchitis	... ..	1	
Cerebro-spinal Fever	... ..	2	
Chickenpox	... ..	1	
Dysentery	... ..	2	(1 not confirmed)
Erysipelas	... ..	1	(not confirmed)
Erythema Nodosum	... ..	1	
Gastritis	... ..	1	
Gastro Enteritis	... ..	10	
Glandular Fever	... ..	4	
Infective Hepatitis	... ..	3	
Influenza	... ..	1	
Jaundice	... ..	1	
Measles	... ..	2	
Meningitis	... ..	5	(2 not confirmed)
Mumps	... ..	3	
Observation	... ..	10	
Paratyphoid B	... ..	1	
Pneumonia	... ..	3	
Scarlet Fever	... ..	2	
Shingles	... ..	1	
Tonsillitis	... ..	3	
Whooping Cough	... ..	1	

University of Edinburgh

Bacteriological Service for the South Eastern Regional Hospital Board (Scotland)

Y E A R 1 9 6 4

Examinations carried out for the County of East Lothian

County of East Lothian, 1964

Examinations carried out for the Public Health Department and General
Medical Practitioners.

The total number of examinations performed (4,449) greatly exceeds that for the previous year, which was 3,766. Additional reports are submitted for the hospitals in East Lothian (Woodlands General, Herdmanflat, and East Fortune Hospitals). No milk specimens were examined in 1964.

There was a large increase in the number of throat and nose swabs examined for haemolytic streptococci, with an isolation rate of 15.8% from the 634 specimens submitted. In 1963, 130 swabs were examined and 18 yielded positive results (isolation rate 13.8%). The increase in numbers is related to an outbreak of streptococcal infection in a boys' school in the county in which no children were ever very ill, but seldom were they all completely well during the time of the outbreak. The causative organism was the nephritogenic type 12, necessitating accurate follow-up if the swabs had yielded the organism on culture. Since there are many residential schools in the county, infective outbreaks of this kind must be constantly in mind. There were no cases of diphtheria or tuberculosis diagnosed culturally although one specimen of sputum showed acid and alcohol-fast bacilli in stained films: culture for *Myc. tuberculosis* was not successful.

Materials received for general bacteriological examination have not varied substantially in number or nature from the previous year, though rather more antibiotic sensitivity tests were performed on the isolates.

Infections of the gastro-intestinal tract have been fewer than in the previous year (17 cases of *Sh. sonnei* infection compared

with 30 in 1963). Two cases of paratyphoid B were discovered with a three month time interval between, and no epidemiological connection has yet been discovered.

Glandular fever accounted for 9 positive Paul-Bunnell reactions during 1964 out of the 24 specimens of serum tested. In 1963 there were 3 positive tests out of the 28 performed.

One of the greatest difficulties in the use of the laboratory service has been the delay between the taking of specimens and their arrival at the laboratory, amounting, in some instances to more than one day. In particular, specimens of urine and sputum may become impossible to assess on culture if they have spent many hours in the post, particularly in the summer months.

Table 11.

**DETAILS OF SPECIMENS SUBMITTED
FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION**

	Positive.	Total
Swabs examined for <i>C. diphtheriae</i>	—	44
Swabs from nose and throat examined for other pathogenic organisms	—	634
Haemolytic streptococci isolated	100	—
Swabs examined for Vincent's organisms	—	3
Swabs examined for <i>Bord. pertussis</i>	—	1
Specimens examined for <i>Myco. tuberculosis</i>		
by microscopical examination of concentrated specimen:		
Sputum	1	4
Pus	—	1
Urine	—	3
by culture (all specimens)	—	4
by animal inoculation	—	1
Specimens for general bacteriological examination:		
Urine	—	381
Sputum	—	53
Pus	—	36
Ear Swabs	—	29
Vaginal swabs	—	11
Staphylococcal coagulase tests	81	91
Lancefield Grouping of streptococci	—	49
Antibiotic sensitivity tests	—	2,508
Faeces examined for organisms of salmonella and shigella groups and other intestinal pathogens	44	360
	Isolations	Cases
<i>Sh. sonnei</i>	36	17
<i>S. typhimurium</i>	5	1
<i>S. paratyphi B</i>	3	1
Faeces examined for helminths and protozoa	—	1
Specimens of urine cultured for salmonella organisms	—	8
Clot culture for <i>S. paratyphi B</i>	1	1
Specimens of blood for Widal test (including agglutination tests for <i>Br. abortus</i>)	—	23
Blood specimens examined for malaria parasites	—	1
Paul Bunnell test for glandular fever	9	24

TABLE 11 (Continued).

**DETAILS OF SPECIMENS SUBMITTED
FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION**

Serological tests for syphilis:		
Syphilis flocculation reaction	2	95
Wassermann reaction	1	18
Kahn verification test	1	6
Kahn test	—	1
Complement fixation tests for gonococcal infection	—	34
Specimens from air, woollen blankets, and equipment examined for Staph. aureus	2	6
Infants' napkins examined for haemolytic streptococci .. .	—	2
Pig feeding-stuffs examined for B. anthracis	—	7
Specimens of food examined for pathogenic organisms .. .	—	9
		4,449

Table 12.

Tuberculosis.

Area.	PULMONARY.						NON-PULMONARY.					
	Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Cases Notified.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
County Landward	5	2	7	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
Cockenzie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunbar	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Linton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haddington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Berwick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Prestonpans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tranent	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Burgh Total	4	2	6	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—
Grand Total	9	4	13	1	1	2	1	3	4	—	—	—

From this table it will be seen that 17 cases of tuberculosis (13 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary) were notified in the Civil County during 1964, as against 17 in 1963 (9 pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary).

In the County Landward area 9 cases were notified — 7 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary, and in the Burgh areas 8—6 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary.

In the Civil County there were 2 deaths from tuberculosis—pulmonary. After correction for transfers, this gives a death rate per 1,000 estimated population of 0.04 from all forms of tuberculosis and 0.04 for pulmonary tuberculosis. Comparative figures for Scotland were 0.07 and 0.07.

Table 13.

TUBERCULOSIS.**PART I—RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.**

I. Number of cases formally notified for the first time or regarded as notified from 1st January 1964 to 31st December 1964.

	AGE GROUPS.								
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Males	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	2
Females	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Total	—	—	—	3	—	1	3	1	5
									Total
									9
									4
									13

II. Number of cases confirmed to be suffering from active respiratory tuberculosis during the year.

	AGE GROUPS.								
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Males	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	3
Females	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Total	—	—	—	3	—	1	3	1	5
									Total.
									9
									4
									13

III. Number of new cases in Table II admitted to Hospital for tuberculosis treatment for the first time during the year.

	Under 15 years.	15 to under 45.	45 and over.	Total.
Male	—	—	5	5
Female	—	—	1	1
Total	—	—	6	6

IV. Number of patients admitted to, discharged from or dying in Tuberculosis Hospitals, Sanatoria or wards in other Hospitals reserved for the treatment of the tuberculous.

		In hospital on January 1.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in hospital.	In hospital on December 31.
Under 15 years	Male	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—
15-44 years	Male	2	2	2	—	2
	Female	—	—	—	—	—
45 yrs. and over	Male	1	5	2	1	3
	Female	—	2	1	—	1
Total		3	9	5	1	6

V. Number of patients dying from respiratory tuberculosis in Hospital accommodation other than that reserved for tuberculosis patients — Nil.

WAITING LIST

VI. Number on Waiting List for Admission to Hospital at 31st December (Respiratory Tuberculosis)—Nil.

(Relating only to patients waiting more than two weeks)

PART II.—NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

VII. Number of cases formally notified for the first time or regarded as notified as suffering from non-respiratory tuberculosis during the year 1964.

		AGE GROUPS.																	
		Under 1.		1 and under 5.		5 and under 15.		15 and under 25.		25 and under 35.		35 and under 45.		45 and under 55.		55 and under 65.		65 and upwards.	Total.
Males		|	|			|	|			|	|	1							1
Females		|	|			|	|			|	|	1	1					1	3
Total		|	|			|	|			|	|	2	1	1				1	4

VIII. Number of cases notified, or intimated, confirmed to be suffering from active non-respiratory tuberculosis during the year (excluding transfers in by another Authority).

			NUMBER OF CASES IN AGE-GROUPS.								
			Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards	Total.
1. Abdominal	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Meningeal	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Miliary Tuberculosis	Males	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bones and joints	Males	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Superficial Glands	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
6. Genito Urinary Organs	Males	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Other Organs	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4

PART III.—ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

IX. Number of persons who died from tuberculosis in the area during the year with the period elapsing between notification or intimation and death

	RESPIRATORY.		NON-RESPIRATORY.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis				
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	1	1	...	...
Notified less than 1 month before death . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Notified over 2 years before death . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	...	...

PART IV—THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

X. Return of Number of persons resident in the area at 31st December 1964, who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis.

		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
1. Respiratory	Males	...	1	4	6	11	14	21	14	15	86
	Females	...	...	4	3	16	14	7	7	1	52
2. Non-Respiratory	Males	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	2	...	9
	Females	...	...	1	4	12	6	8	3	1	35

Table 14.

Tuberculosis.ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF ALL TUBERCULOSIS IN THE CIVIL
COUNTY SINCE 1955.

Area	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
County Landward	16	17	10	12	13	8	10	8	6	9
Burgh of Cookenzie	6	2	2	—	1	—	2	1	1	—
Dunbar	3	1	2	1	3	2	—	1	4	3
East Linton	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Haddington	6	7	1	1	4	2	2	3	1	—
North Berwick	3	2	—	1	2	2	1	3	1	1
Prestonpans	7	3	2	3	7	—	—	—	1	—
Tranent	6	6	11	10	7	6	4	2	3	4
Burgh Total	31	23	18	16	25	12	9	10	11	8
Grand Total	47	40	28	28	38	20	19	18	17	17

Table 15.

Tuberculosis.Result of cases discharged from East Fortune Hospital during
1964 (Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary).

	Improved.	Worse.	Chronic.	Dead.
Males	3	—	1	1
Females	1	—	—	—

Table 16.

Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. VACCINATION, 1964.

	Tuberculin tested.		Negative re-actors.		Vaccinated during 1964.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1) Nurses at E.F.H.	6	40	2	12	2	12
(2) Medical Students	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts	215	152	55	40	32	29
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:—						
(a) School leavers	479	415	420	380	420	380
(b) New born babies . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Others	7	18	3	8	3	8

Table 17.

Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL LEAVERS 1964.

School.	No. of Children.	No. of Consents.	No. of Tuberculin Tests.		No. of Negative Reactors.		No. of tests not read owing to absence.		No. given B.C.G.		No. X-rayed		No. absent from X-ray.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dunbar Grammar	160	139 (86.8%)	52	74	45 (86.5%)	65 (87.8%)	4	7	45	65	3	2	—	—
Knox Academy	166	137 (82.5%)	54	72	52 (96.2%)	70 (97.2%)	1	—	52	70	1	2	—	—
North Berwick High	152	132 (86.8%)	56	58	52 (92.8%)	53 (91.3%)	4	—	52	53	—	5	—	—
Preston Lodge	221	188 (85.0%)	86	96	73 (84.8%)	88 (91.6%)	3	4	73	88	10	4	—	—
Ross High	208	188 (90.3%)	106	80	101 (95.2%)	72 (90.0%)	1	—	101	72	4	8	—	—
St. Martin's R.C.	52	49 (94.2%)	16	30	15 (93.7%)	27 (90.0%)	—	—	15	27	1	3	—	—
St. Joseph's	110	108 (98.1%)	105	—	78 (74.2%)	—	—	—	78	—	All boys x-rayed on arrival at school.			
Tranent Special	3	2 (66.6%)	1	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Prestonpans Special	7	7 (100%)	3	4	3 (100%)	4 (100%)	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—
Totals	1079	950 (88%)	479	415	420 (87.6%)	380 (91.0%)	13	11	420	380	19	24	—	—
			894		800 (89.4%)									

Table 18.

I. Maternity and Child Welfare

BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS

A. (1) BIRTHS

Number of births in the authority's area during the year corrected for mother's residence.

	Adjusted Live Births (1)	Adjusted Still Births (2)	Adjusted Total Births (3)
(a) domiciliary	95	1	96
(b) hospital (including private maternity homes)	820	12	832
Total	915	13	928

A. (2) PREMATURE BIRTHS

Number of premature births, i.e., where birth weight is 5 lb. 8 oz. or less (as adjusted by any notification of transfer in or out of the area).

Weight at Birth	Premature live births												Premature still- births		
	Born in Hospital				Born at home or in a private maternity home										
					Nursed entirely at home or in a private maternity home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day						
Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			Born			
	Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	In hospital	At home	In private maternity home	
2 lb. 3 oz. or less (1)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and incl. 3 lb. 4 oz. (2)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and incl. 4 lb. 6 oz. (3)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and incl. 4 lb. 15 oz. (4)	16	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and incl. 5 lb. 8 oz. (5)	12	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	34	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...

(1)=1,000 g. or less: (2)=1,001-1,500 g.: (3)=1,501-2,000 g.:
(4)=2,001-2,250 g.: (5)=2,251-2,500 g.

Premature Still Births — Birth weights not available.

Note:—In this table births in private maternity homes have been linked with births at home because private maternity homes are not usually equipped for the care of premature babies.

B. THE WORK OF THE DOMICILIARY MIDWIFE

Number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives under N.H.S. arrangements			Number of hospital (including private maternity home) cases where antenatal care was carried out by the domiciliary midwife (4)	Number of cases delivered in hospitals and other institutions but discharged and attended by domiciliary midwives (5)
Doctor not booked (1)	Doctor booked (2)	Total (3)		
—	96	96	—	10

C. TRANSPORT

Number of midwives who make all, or nearly all, of their visits by car . . 14

II. Clinic and Child Welfare Services**B. CHILD WELFARE CLINICS IN LOCAL AUTHORITY PREMISES**

Number of children who attended once or more often during the year.			Number of sessions held by:—				Total number of sessions in columns (4) to (7) (8)
Born in 1964 (1)	Born in 1963 (2)	Born 1959-62 (3)	Medical Officer (4)	Health Visitor (5)	G.P. (6)	Hospital Medical Staff (7)	
580	469	1207	152	334	—	—	334

C. CHILD WELFARE

- (1) Number of children referred to the family doctor, or for specialist treatment or advice as a result of a medical examination:—

Born in 1964 . . 18
 Born in 1963 . . 15
 Born in 1959-62 . 27

Total 60

- (2) Number of children on 'at risk' register at end of year, and who are receiving special supervision:—

Born in 1964 . . 62
 Born in 1963 . . 34
 Born in 1959-62 . 69

Total 165

Note:—An 'at risk' register is that commonly used in schemes for the early detection of abnormalities in children, and includes such groups as premature infants, haemolytic disease of the newborn, congenital abnormalities, difficult births, history of virus infection in the mother, etc.

D. CLINIC PREMISES

	Purpose built (1)	Adapted (2)	Occupied on a seasonal basis (3)	Total (4)
Number of clinic premises in use at end of year for services shown in Parts A and B above	1	5	2	8

III. Day and Residential Nurseries, Daily Minders**C. NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948**

	Premises registered at end of year— Provided by commercial firms (1)	Other nurseries (2)	Child minders registered at end of year (3)
1. Number	—	1	—
2. Number of places approved (cols. (1) and (2) apply) and number of children minded (col. (3) applies)	30 (max)		

IV. Services in the Home**A. HEALTH AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING**

(1) Number of home visits and cases

Visited by Health Visitors, i.e. Certificated Health Visitors and others doing health visiting work	Number of cases (1)	Number of visits (2)
1. Expectant Mothers	340	1065
2. Children born in 1964	963	5759
3. Children born in 1963	1006	5614
4. Children born 1959-62	3737	14698
5. School children	409	733
6. (a) Persons aged 65 and over	106	181
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	—	—
7. (a) Mental Health: care and aftercare	4	14
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	4	14
8. (a) Other hospital aftercare	51	103
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	—	—
9. Tuberculous households	172	254
10. Other infectious diseases	38	57
11. Other	196	214

(2) Attendances by Health and Tuberculosis Visitors at Local Health Authority Clinics, Hospital Units, School Health Service Clinics, etc.

(i) Total attendances by Health and Tuberculosis Visitors at:—

(a) Local Health Authority Clinics	487
(b) Hospital Units, etc.	—
(c) School Health Service Clinics, etc.	702
(d) G.P. Surgeries	—
(e) Chest Clinics	142

B. HOME NURSING

	Number of cases (1)	Number of vis.1s (2)
1. Total number of persons nursed during the year	1718	26391
2. Number aged under 5 at first visit in 1964	33	165
3. Number aged 65 or over at first visit in 1964	1069	16191

C. HOME HELP SERVICE

	Home help to households for persons					
	Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1964 (1)	Aged under 65 or first visit in 1964			Total (6)	
		Chronic sick (2)	Mentally Disordered (3)	Maternity (4)	Others (5)	
Number of cases	209	40	—	9	18	276

V. Registration of Nursing Homes under The Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938

	Numbers of homes (1)	Number of beds provided			Total Beds (5)
		Maternity (2)	Medical (3)	Surgical (4)	
1. Homes first registered during year	—	—	—	—	—
2. Homes whose registrations ceased during year	—	—	—	—	—
3. Homes on register at end of year	1	—	20	—	20
4. Homes exempt from registration at end of year	—	—	—	—	—
5. Homes inspected during year	1 (i.e. in 3 above)				

VI. Return of Staff in Post at 31st December 1964

A. HEALTH VISITORS

	(1) Whole-time	(2) Part-time	(3) Whole-time equivalent of whole-time plus part-time	(4) Number of staff with Health Visitor's Certificate	(5) Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
Number of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	—	—	—	—	—
Tutors	—	—	—	—	—
Group Advisers	—	—	—	—	—
Health Visitors	9	—	—	9	—
Total	9	—	—	9	—

D. COMBINED DUTIES (HEALTH VISITING, MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING)

Staff employed	(1) Whole-time	(2) Part-time	(3) Whole-time equivalent of whole-time plus part-time	(4) Number of staff with Health Visitor's Certificate	(5) Number of staff district trained	(6) Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
Superintending staff'	1	—	—	1	1	—
Health Visiting, midwifery and home nursing duties	1	—	—	1	1	—
Health visiting and home nursing duties	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwifery and home nursing duties . .	13	—	—	1	11	1
Other groups—specify	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15	—	—	3	13	1

G. HOME HELPS

	Whole-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Whole-time equivalent of whole-time plus part-time (3)	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available (4)
Organisers and assistant organisers ..	—	—	—	—
Home helps: male	—	—	—	—
female	—	303	98	—
Night attendants: male	—	—	—	—
female	—	—	—	—
Total	—	303	98	—

Table 19.

Nursing Services—Summary Table.

Number of Cases undertaken by the District Nurses during the year 1964.

	Maternity Cases.	Visits to Maternity Cases.	General Cases.	Visits to General Cases.	Ante-natal Visits.	Casual Visits. (Including Post-Natal).
Dunbar (A)						
Nurse Dunsire	19	256	330	3693	134	—
Dunbar (B)						
Nurse Chapman/Nurse Wood	2	28	45	1252	—	—
East Linton						
Nurse Brown	3	30	78	1031	13	—
North Berwick						
Nurse Thomson	6	68	112	1497	46	5
Gullane						
Nurse Nichol	1	15	56	1343	27	78
Aberlady						
Nurse Duncan	—	—	43	1219	—	—
Gifford						
Nurse McBain	3	54	51	1413	33	39
Pencaitland						
Nurse Hawick	7	124	50	1225	70	1
Ormiston						
Nurse McIntyre	12	182	39	1297	88	34
Haddington						
Nurse Smith	6	62	99	2435	28	16
Tranent						
Nurse McGregor	2	29	128	3186	13	—
Prestonpans (A)						
Nurse Amos	14	248	64	1532	160	—
Prestonpans (B)						
Nurse Fortune	26	508	52	2163	181	—
Cockenzie						
Nurse Pryde	8	144	102	2454	109	—

Table 20.**Venereal Diseases.**

This Table shows the number of Patients resident in East Lothian treated at Treatment Centres during 1964 :—

Acquired syphilis	1
Gonorrhoea	10
Non-gonococcal urethritis	7
Other venereal infections	25
Non-venereal	33

Table 21.**Orthopaedic Treatment.**

No. of patients in Princess Margaret Rose Hospital on 1/1/64	2
No. of admissions to Princess Margaret Rose Hospital	25
No. cured	14
No. improved and receiving after-care treatment	13
No. Died	—
No. remaining in hospital on 31/12/64	—

AFTER-CARE.

No. of attendances at clinics for physiotherapy	7,921
No. of home visits for physiotherapy	1,114
Total	<hr/> 9,035

Table 22.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

(a) Landward Area.

Part I of the Act.

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number of			
	(2) Number on Register.	(3) Inspections.	(4) Written notices.	(5) Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	12	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	80	23	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	17	14	—	—
Total	113	49	2	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars. (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector. (4)	By H.M. Inspector. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	2	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	1	—	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	—	—	2	—

(b) Burghs.

Part I of the Act.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises. (1)	Number of			
	(2) Number on Register.	(3) Inspections.	(4) Written notices.	(5) Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	93	101	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	121	129	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	14	12	—	—
Total	228	242	1	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars. (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	(2) Found.	(3) Remedied.	(4) To H.M. Inspector.	(5) By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	9	9	1	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	4	1	—	4	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	22	19	1	6	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					

COUNTY COUNCIL OF EAST LoTHIAN

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

C O U N T Y

DURING THE YEAR

1 9 6 4

BY

and

Master of Works.

STAFF

County Sanitary Inspector and Master of Works—

James S. Gibson.

*Senior Assistant County Sanitary Inspector and
Depute Master of Works—*

James B. Cunningham.

Assistant Master of Works—

John R. Robertson.

Andrew McCraw.

Student Sanitary Inspector—

Graham Ross.

Milk Officer—

Miss Marjorie J. Beveridge.

Clerk of Works—Drainage—

James Laverty.

County Pest Destruction Officer—

Thomas Stevenson.

Clerkesses—

Miss Christina M. Laidlaw.

Miss Susan Hall.

**TO the Secretary of State for Scotland and the County Council
of the County of East Lothian.**

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I present, for your consideration, the Annual Report of the Sanitary Department for the year 1964.

New Legislation in the form of the Building (Scotland) Act, 1959, and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, has increased the work of the department during the year, and at times it has been difficult to see how this work was to be absorbed. In spite of this, however, steady progress has been made, and the general hygiene of the County continues to improve.

The Building (Scotland) Act, 1959, which establishes a new concept of building control for Scotland, came fully into operation on the 15th June, 1965. In pursuance of its powers under this Act the County Council set up the East Lothian Buildings Authority which operates independently in the manner of a Dean of Guild Court, with right of appeal to the Sheriff. The County Council has also appointed me as Master of Works, and subsequently approved the appointment of Mr J. B. Cunningham as Depute Master of Works, and Mr Robertson and Mr McCraw as Assistant Masters of Works. From the 15th June, 1965, all new buildings must conform to the requirements of the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations, 1963. These Regulations establish a comprehensive code of building practice and, at the same time, give scope for the use of new materials and techniques which are able to meet the required performance standards. Some sections of the Regulations are extremely complex, and unless courses of study are initiated, there will be a lack of uniformity in their enforcement.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises, Act 1963, came into operation on the 1st August, 1964, and contains provisions for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in offices, shops and certain railway premises. The statute has general application throughout the United Kingdom, and the Minister of Labour has asked Local Authorities to make adequate arrangements for the enforcement of its provisions. So far, the County Council has appointed me and my assistants as their inspectors in terms of Sections 52 (1) of the Act for the landward area of the County. The work to date has been mainly concerned with the registration of premises and the preparation of statistical records of employed persons.

The various sewerage systems in the County have operated satisfactorily during the year, and major drainage works were completed at Elphinstone Pumping Station, Innerwick Sewage Treatment Plant and Macmerry Industrial Estate. The joint treatment plan for Pencaitland Village and the New Maltings was abandoned, following the landowner's refusal to sell the site, but, by the end of the year, design work on a village treatment plant was well advanced.

A further programme of street lighting improvements was carried out during the year, and the position now is, that most villages are up to a reasonable standard. There is an increasing demand for refuse collection from properties outwith the rated areas of the County, and this, coupled with the growth of new properties in villages, has strained the service. A new large capacity vehicle has been put on order for the Tranent Area in an effort to ease the position. By the end of the year, a final design had been prepared for the Cleansing Depot and Baling Station at Meadowmill.

As in previous years, enforcement of the Food Hygiene Regulations occupied a great deal of the department's time. Three serious offences against the Regulations were the subject of reports to the Health Committee and are referred to in the report. One of these, which concerned the use of a washhouse for the storage of butcher meat, clearly demonstrated to the members of the Health Committee the serious inadequacies of the Food Hygiene Regulations and highlighted the need for compulsory registration of all food businesses. Further evidence of the incidence of brucellosis in the County's milk supplies was found during the year, and, in each case, appropriate action taken. Effective action in such cases, however, is dependent on how far the dairyman can be persuaded to go, and one wonders how much longer it will be before effective legal measures are introduced to control this menace. At the time of the Aberdeen Typhoid Outbreak, 842 tins of the suspected brands of Cornbeef were discovered and dealt with in the County. Bacteriological examinations were made on six tins, and all yielded negative results. At long last a site at Gateside West has been found for the central Slaughterhouse and architectural design work is proceeding.

East Lothian Water Board have maintained the usual high standard of purity in all the County's public water supplies and, during the year, have extended the distribution system to the south-eastern boundary of the County.

I would like to conclude by once again paying tribute to the loyalty and endeavour of the members of my staff. Each one has contributed to the work embodied in the report, and I thank them sincerely for their hard work and continued support. I am also grateful for the help and co-operation which I have received from County Council and Water Board Officials and, at the same time, acknowledge the valuable assistance so readily given at all times by the Officers of the Central Departments.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES S. GIBSON,
County Sanitary Inspector
and
Master of Works.

EAST LoTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1964

HOUSING.

NEW HOUSES.

The total number of houses erected in the landward part of the County during the year was 97, an increase of 63 on last year's total. There was an increase of 14 in the number of houses built by private persons. The following table shows the number of houses and by whom erected:—

	No. of Houses of					Total
	2-apts.	3-apts.	4-apts.	5-apts.	6-apts. or over.	
Local Authority	1	48	21	—	—	70
Education Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Person with assistance under Hous- ing (Scotland) Act ..	—	—	6	—	—	6
Others	—	—	14	6	1	21
	1	48	41	6	1	97

The six houses in the above table which received assistance, were for members of the Agricultural population. During the year, applications for assistance were received in respect of 10 houses,

LAND FOR PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT.

The demand for sites for private building in the County continues to increase, and there has been more progress in the development of sites at Glassel Park, Longniddry, as can be seen in Illustration No. 1. In order to help meet the increasing demand for sites for private development, the County Council has purchased 21 acres at Muirfield, Gullane, and a layout plan and feuing proposals are in the course of preparation. The County Council has also zoned for private development, an area of ground in Pencaitland, and this should be ready for building on completion of the new village sewerage scheme.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Applications for discretionary grants under the Housing Acts continue to be made, and altogether, 23 applications, involving 31 houses, were received during the year. Of these, 22 applications were approved, and grants amounting to £12,067 promised. This brings the total number of houses to be improved since the scheme was initiated to 551, and the total grants promised to the substantial sum of £163,559. During the year, works of alterations and conversions which were grant earning, were completed to 23 dwellings, and £9,200 paid. There was one refusal during the year.

There is considerable demand in the County for unfit property suitable for improvement, and Illustration No. 2 shows a good example on how successfully this can be done.

STANDARD GRANTS.

There was only one application for the installation of standard amenities received during the year, this being for the installation of hot water with immersion, water closet, washhand basin and ventilated larder. The work was satisfactory completed and a grant amounting to £77 10/- paid.

LOANS ON HOUSE PURCHASE.

The County Council operates schemes of advancing money for house purchase in terms of the Small Dwelling Acquisition Acts, and Section 75 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950. Applications are considered by the Finance Committee of the County Council, and technical advice on values and conditions are provided by this department. During the year, 18 properties were surveyed and, on the basis of reports made by my department, 8 advances were made and 10 refused.

UNFIT HOUSES.

The County Council's programme for dealing with unfit houses in terms of Section 1 of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act 1954 for the three years ending 31st December 1967, is as follows:—

- | | | |
|-----|---|------|
| (1) | Number of houses unfit for human habitation, which are to be demolished or closed :— | |
| | (a) In Clearance area under Part III of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.
(See note (1)) | Nil. |
| | (b) Under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 (See note (2)) | 38. |
| | (c) Otherwise (See notes (3) and (4)) | Nil. |
| | (d) In the course of dealing with areas of comprehensive development under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947
(See note (4)) | Nil. |
| | Total Unfit Houses to be closed or demolished | 38. |
| (2) | Number of new houses required to rehouse families displaced as a result of action taken under (1) above | 28. |
| | Further information requested in Paragraph 3 (a) and (b) | |
| (3) | (a) Estimated total number of unfit houses at 31st December, 1965 | 63. |
| | (b) Estimated number of years required to deal with total unfit houses | 5. |

BUILDING BYELAWS.

105 plans were submitted for Building Byelaw approval and, of these, 39 per cent. complied in all respects with the Byelaws. 31 applications were given conditional approval, 12 were continued and 8 refused.

Progress continues to be made with the construction of the new Generating Station at Cockenzie, and submissions for building byelaw approval, phased with the contracts, continued to be made. Illustration No. 3 shows a general view of the main station building showing the galbestos cladding and patent glazing. Illustration No. 4 shows the ash disposal area in the course of being reclaimed from the sea at Prestongrange. A large scale development in the form of a New Maltings at Pencailand was completed and brought into production at the end of the year. Illustration No. 5 shows the main building, storage silos and malting house from the east.

The types of plans submitted were classified as follows:—

Alterations and Extensions	43
New Houses	21
Change of Use to Restaurant	1
Farm Buildings	13
Workshop and Stores	5
Factory	1
Erection of Church	1
Garages	12
Petrol Filling Station	3
Transport Garage	1
Caravan Site	1
Use as Hotel	1
New Shop	1
Motor Showroom	1
Ground for Houses	2
Winning and Waling of Limestone	1

BUILDING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1959

From the 15th June the Building Byelaws controlling building operations in the landward area of the County were superseded by the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations, 1963, and applications for warrant are now considered by the newly established East Lothian Buildings Authority, although powers are relegated to me to deal with those of 'minor' nature.

The Regulations are divided into sixteen sections which lay down construction and layout standards and, while Schedule 9 lists specifications which satisfy certain individual regulations, it is open to the designer to use any form of construction he chooses, provided the appropriate performance standard is met.

Although the Regulations have already been found to contain many anomalies, there is no doubt that a big step forward has been taken in establishing satisfactory control of building work. It is to be hoped, however, that where the Regulations are found to require amendment or modification, this can be achieved fairly quickly, otherwise the machinery established for dealing with applications for relaxation, will be severely taxed.

After the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations became operative, there was no obvious difference in the submissions made by most architects, and little evidence was displayed that study of the Regulations had been made. The average number of objections per application made under the Regulations was very high and architects appeared, in many cases, to be relying on the

Master of Work's objections to give some elucidation. By the end of the year, however, more attention was being paid to the thermal transmittance requirements and, although the standards for walls is, in my opinion, unsatisfactory, some plans submitted "U" values in excess of the permitted 0.42. Part IV (Structural fire precautions), Part V (Means of Escape) and Part XI (Day-lighting and space about houses) are the sections which are least understood by applicants and, unfortunately, also the sections where plans are very often to the minimum permissible standards.

MAJOR WARRANTS.

Up to the end of the year the following applications for warrant had been received and granted.

	<i>Applications Received.</i>	<i>Applications Granted.</i>
Erection	21	12
Alter or Extend	16	10
Change of Use	1	1
Demolition	2	1

Two further applications were received for work which did not require warrant. One related to site servicing and private development and the other was for an Air Ministry Radio Station.

It is interesting to note that only 11 of the plans submitted complied in all respects with the Building Standards Regulations.

The Warrants issued were for the following types of buildings:—

- 16 New Houses.
- 15 Alterations to Houses.
- 2 Farm Building.
- 1 Pigeon Loft.
- 1 Erection of 33 KV Sub-Station.
- 2 Demolitions.
- 1 Extension of Garage.
- 1 Erection of Demountable Hut.
- 1 Erection of Office Block.
- 1 Change of use of laundry and stable block into dwellinghouse.
- 1 Erection of Toilet Block.
- 1 Erection of Garage and Store.

MINOR WARRANTS.

Warrants for buildings or extensions not exceeding 4000 cubic feet, or costing more than £500, are referred to as minor warrants, and the granting of these in East Lothian has been delegated to the Master of Works. Up to the end of the year I have issued 69 minor warrants. These include 41 garages, 13 alterations, 5 porches, 1 studio, 6 garden huts, 1 greenhouse and 1 demolition.

In the case of small garden huts and greenhouses, the work involved in obtaining a warrant is out of proportion, in relation to the actual development, and there have been cases where the procedure has deterred people from proceeding with such an erection. As Schedule 9, Class 9 of the Regulation already exempts, subject to control of size and siting, small buildings which are to be erected within the curtilage of a dwelling and used for keeping birds and animals, there should be little difficulty in extending this to include small garden huts and greenhouses. In fact, it is difficult to understand this omission from the Regulations.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The undernoted villages are included in the County Special Scavenging District, and these, together with an increasing number of properties situated outwith the rating areas, received a twice weekly collection of domestic refuse.

Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Crown Square, Cuthill, Dirleton, Dirleton East, East Saltoun, Elphinstone, Garvald, Gifford, Gladsmuir, Gullane, Humbie, Innerwick, Longniddry, Macmerrie, Meadowmill, Muirpark Terrace, Tranent, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Preston, Stenton, Spott and West Barns.

The cleansing service which the County Council agreed to extend to include the Burgh of East Linton in 1963, has operated satisfactorily during the past year.

Coups within the County, used for the disposal of domestic refuse by controlled tipping, are sited at:—

1. Old Quarry, Gullane Bents,
2. Old Quarry, Longniddry Fruit Farm,
3. Old Quarry, Spilnersford,
4. Old Limekiln, East Linton,



Illustration No. 1—Glassel Park, Longniddry—General View.



Illustration No. 2—Reconstructed cottage, Aberlady.

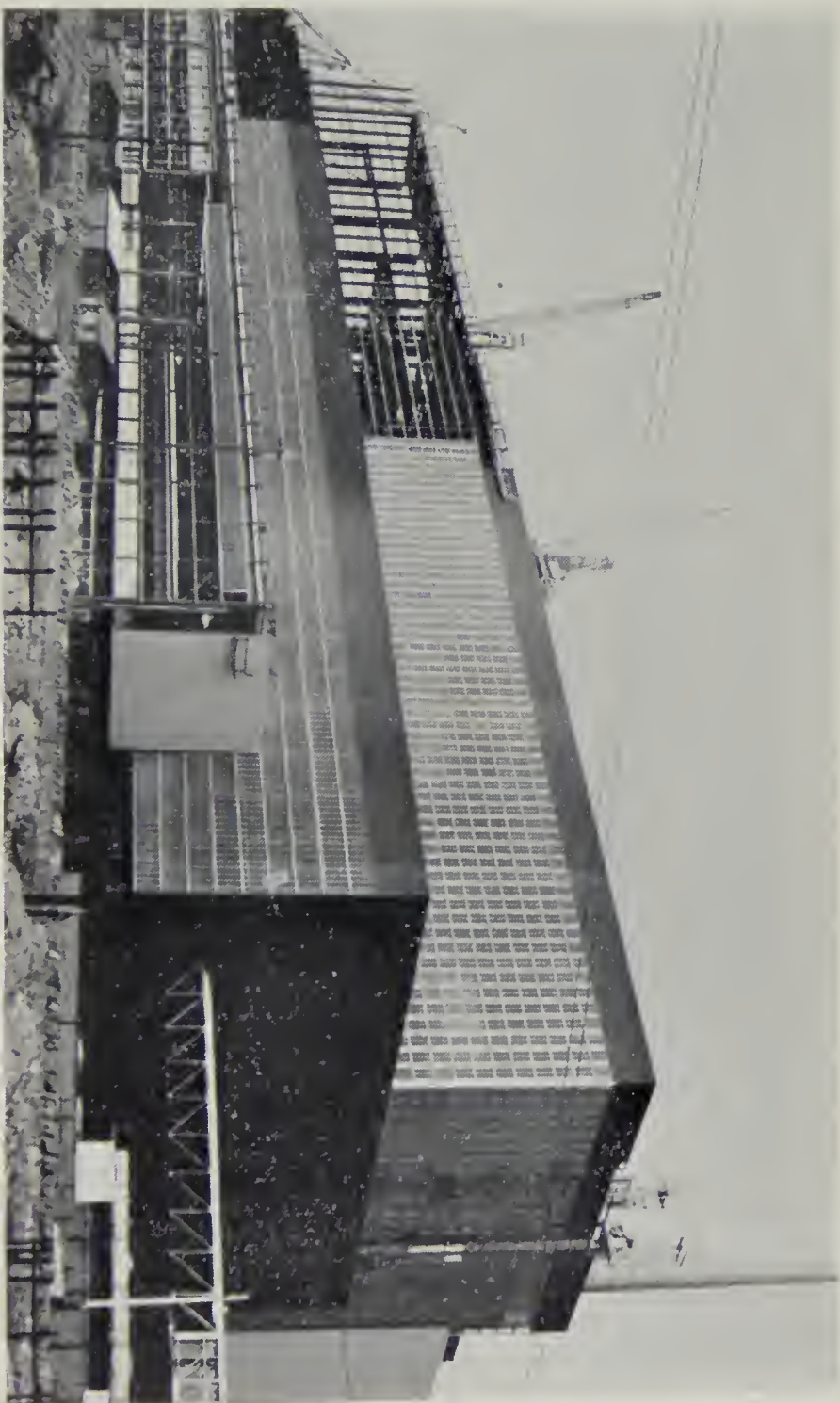


Illustration No. 3—Cockenzie Power Station.



Illustration No. 4—Ash disposal area, Cockenzie Power Station.

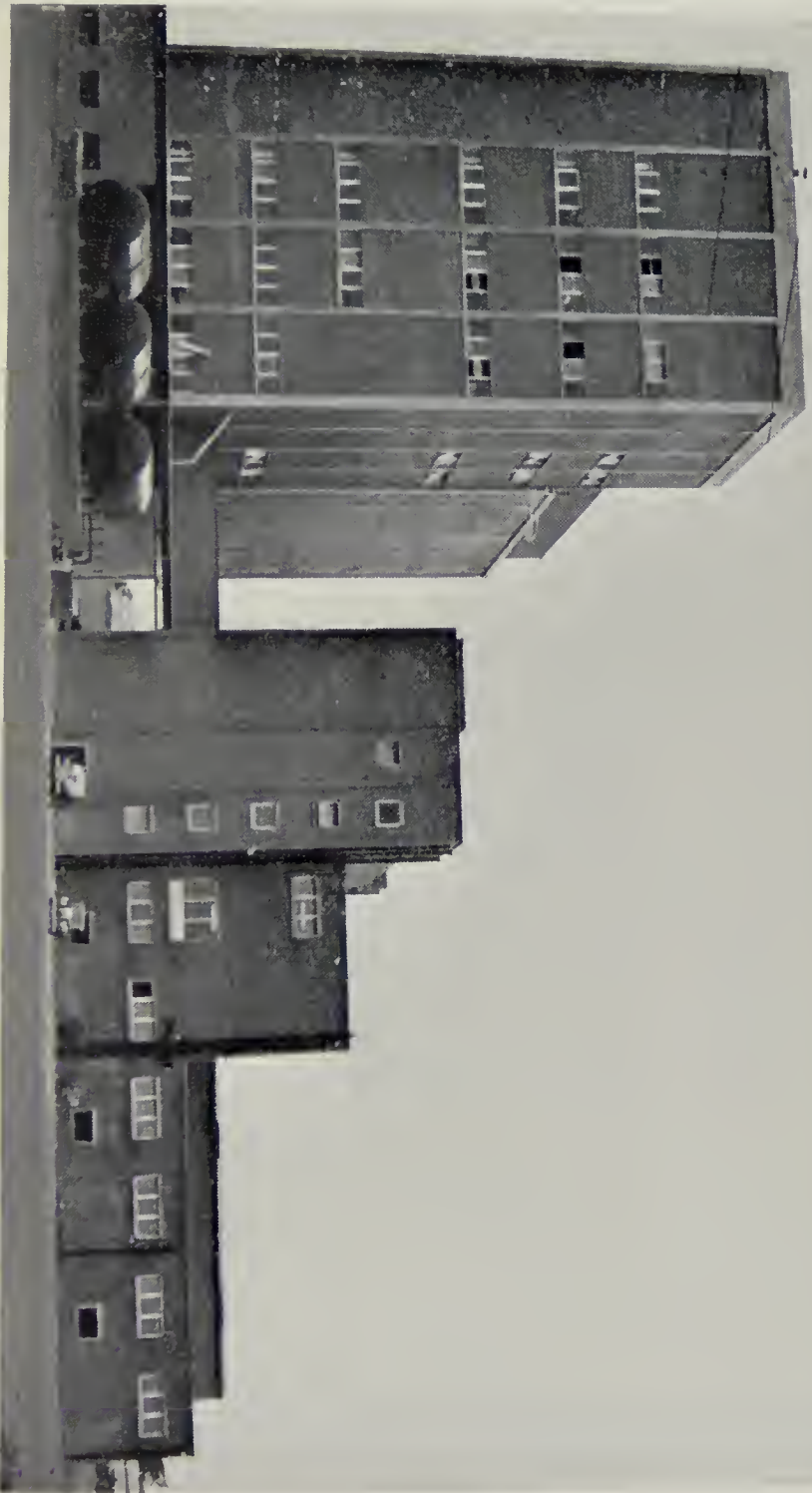


Illustration No. 5—View of Maltings, Pencaitland.



Illustration No. 6—Layout of depot and baling station.

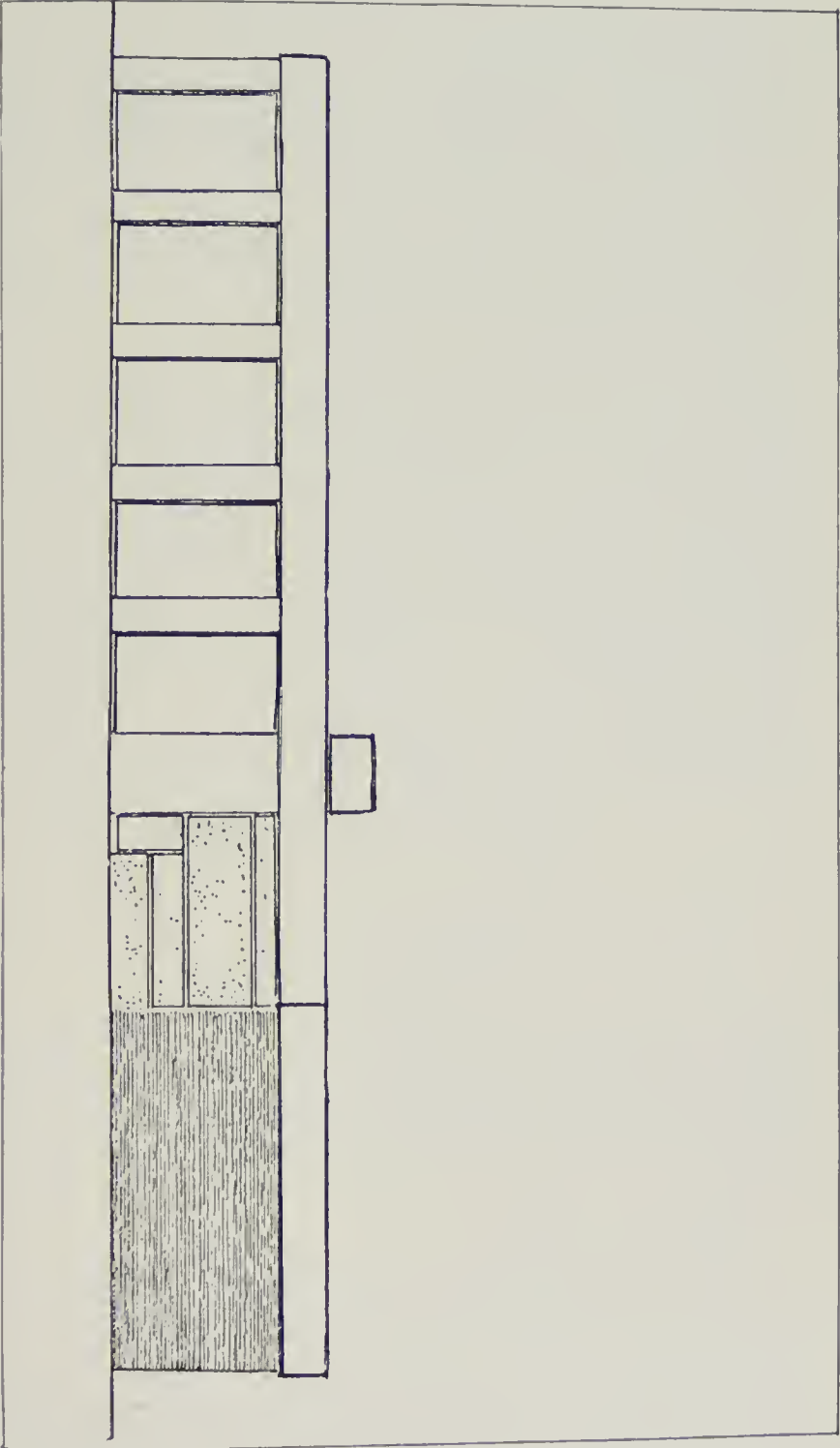


Illustration No. 7—South elevation of depot and baling station.

As tipping space in two of these quarries is becoming limited, negotiations were put in hand for the lease of a large quarry hole, sited south of East Saltoun village, and it is hoped that agreement will be reached in the near future for the use of this quarry for tipping domestic refuse.

Income from the use of the Mechanical Shovel by the Burgh Authorities and other Council departments during 1964, amount to £517.

The architect who was commissioned by the County Council to prepare a design brief and working drawings of the cleansing depot and paper baling station to be built at Meadowmill, has now finalised these drawings, and tenders are to be invited from Building Contractors interested in the project. Illustrations Nos. 6 and 7 show the proposed layout and south elevation of the depot. Garaging accommodation is to be provided for four vehicles with a building to store loose and baled paper, and an amenity block providing a small canteen, toilet facilities with shower units and clothes drying accommodation. The depot will provide satisfactory facilities for nine cleansing department employees in the Tranent and Prestonpans areas. Salvage will, of course, be taken there from the other two areas in the County. The depot will, therefore, provide a centre from which four cleansing vehicles and 16 men will operate for salvage collection.

STREET LIGHTING.

Systematic improvement of the street lighting throughout the landward district continued in 1964. This took the form of providing a higher standard of illumination within the existing Special Lighting District, the area of which remained unaltered and includes:—

Dunbar District.

Innerwick; Orchardfield; Stenton; West Barns.

Haddington District.

Athelstaneford; Briery Bank, Haddington; East Saltoun; Garvald; Gifford.

North Berwick District.

Aberlady; Dirleton; Dirleton East; Gullane.

Preston District.

Crown Square; Cuthill; Longniddry; Preston

Tranent District.

Elphinstone; Gladsmuir; Macmerry; Muirpark Tranent;
New Winton; Pencaitland; Ormiston.

No major street lighting installations were carried out during the year, but there was continued progress in the improving of existing schemes by upgrading and inter-spacing. It is becoming more apparent that even for amenity lighting in residential areas, 100 watt tungsten street lighting is not acceptable to most areas, and systematic conversion to 80 watt mercury fluorescent has been commenced at Aberlady and is soon to be begun at Longniddry. Similar work has already been completed throughout the western part of the County.

Although, in the past, efforts have been made to mount lights on wall brackets and so reduce the number of columns, the types of fittings, including control gear boxes, available, give little or no encouragement. In fact, where wall mounting brackets were used in Gullane and Dirleton these were designed by my staff and made locally. Manufacturers, however, now appear to be devoting more attention to this aspect of street lighting and Illustration No. 8 shews a nice compact unit, in this case housing an 80 watt mercury fluorescent lamp and gear.

A few years ago, when the County Council introduced the policy of having an annual programme of street lighting improvements, the 'delivery period' of lanterns and columns was 6/8 weeks. This meant that work authorised by the month of May could be completed in time for commencement of the following lighting season in August. The position now is that columns are not available until 5 months after receipt of order, with the result that half the lighting is over before the improved lighting is in operation. If the delivery period is not reduced, a revised time table may have to be introduced so that new work is authorised by January each year.

The following tables give the number, type and locations of street lights installed, altered or removed during the year, and also the total number of lights in the landward part of the County.

TABLE 1.

Number of Street Lights.

Village	Installed				Converted to			Removed		
	T.	M.	F.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.
Aberlady		1		2		10				
Athelstaneford										
Briery Bank										
Crown Square										
Cuthill										
Dirleton										
Dirleton East										
Drem										
East Saltoun										
Elphinstone		2								
Garvald		9						6		
Gifford										
Gladsmuir										
Gullane	6									
Innerwick										
Kingston		6								
Longniddry	3			2				1		
Macmerry		5								
Muirpark										
New Winton										
Orchardfield										
Ormiston										
Pencaitland		1								
Preston	14							3		
Spott		3								
Stenton										
Westbarns			1							
West Saltoun		4								
	23	31	1	4		10		10		

DRAINAGE

ELPHINSTONE.

The Pumping Station and Storm Water Treatment Plant to link the drainage from Elphinstone Village with the public sewerage system of Ormiston Village was completed, and put into commission during the year. Apart from minor faults discovered in the electrode circuits, the plant has worked successfully.

INNERWICK.

The Simplex Purification Plant for the village of Innerwick was completed and brought into operation during the year. The plant, however, has given disappointing results, and there has been electrical failure due to overloading. There has also been difficulty in building up activated sludge, and the makers of the plant, Messrs Ames Crosta Mills, have undertaken to carry out a full investigation. Illustration No. 9 shews the compact layout of the plant.

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT PLANTS.

It became necessary, due to the pressure of work on the cess-pool emptier staff, to appoint a part-time attendant at Athelstaneford Sewage Works. This has resulted in an improved general maintenance and performance. The plants at Ormiston and Gifford were well maintained during the year, and continue to discharge fairly good effluents. The bio-chemical oxygen demand and total suspended solids content of samples of effluent taken at these plants are plotted graphically in Illustration No. 10.

PRIMARY TREATMENT PLANTS.

These are situated at Longniddry and East Saltoun, and samples taken during the year yielded the following results.

LONGNIDDRY.

<i>Date.</i>		<i>Suspended Solids.</i>	<i>B.O.D.</i>
Jan.	Effluent from Sewage Works.	88	110
Feb.	Effluent from Sewage Works.	190	165
Mar.	Effluent from Sewage Works.	130	170
Apr.	Effluent from Sewage Works.	105	280
Oct.	Effluent from Sewage Works.	87	151

EAST SALTOUN.

Oct.	Effluent from Sewage Works.	72	90
Dec.	Effluent from Sewage Works.	36	55

SEPTIC TANKS.

The 15 Septic Tanks serving the villages and hamlets were desludged regularly and, of 32 samples taken by the Lothians River Purification Board, 14 from 10 tanks were satisfactory as regards tank effluents. 16 samples showed that 7 of the tanks had produced grossly polluting effluents. Of these tanks, two at Pencaitland and one at Innerwick will be discontinued, on completion of the new drainage schemes.

COMBINED DRAINAGE SCHEME.

The County Council is still awaiting the Consultant's report on the joint drainage scheme with the western burghs. The engineering problems are extremely complex and workable proposals have not yet been formulated.

MACMERRY INDUSTRIAL ESTATE.

14.6 acres of the 32 acres of land zoned for industry at Macmerry were acquired by the County Council, and drainage services were laid in during the year. The foul sewage was connected to the Macmerry/Longniddry sewer which, because of its limited capacity, restricted the discharge to domestic sewage excluding process water. Surface water was connected to an existing 15ins. diameter clear water drain which flowed through farm lands to a watercourse. The whole scheme for foul and surface water drainage was designed by Messrs Carter & Wilson and cost £11,697 17/-.

SEWER EXTENSIONS.

My department is responsible for the engineering design of all sewer extensions in the landward area of the County and, during the year, the following contracts were completed.

	<i>Final Cost.</i>
West Barns	£192 11 6
Macmerry	£873 11 3

Survey work is proceeding on a scheme for the provision of drainage services for the County Council's site for private development at Muirfield, Gullane.

PENCITLAND.

The County Council and Messrs Hugh Baird & Sons, Ltd., owners of a newly developed Maltings at Pencaitland, reached agreement during the year on the provision of a joint effluent treatment plant for sewage from the village of Pencaitland and

the discharge from the Maltings. After a great deal of engineering work had been carried out, an alternating double filtration system was selected as most suitable and a site chosen. The owner of the land, however, refused to sell, and because of the time factor involved in acquiring the land by compulsory purchase, the scheme was unfortunately abandoned. This decision meant that there would now require to be two treatment plants on this stretch of the River Tyne, and there would be a further delay in the provision of a village sewerage scheme. The Maltings Company already had planning consent for an effluent treatment plant beside their Maltings, and proceeded to construct an A.D.F. plant which was completed and fully commissioned by the end of the year. Regrettably, however, adequate arrangements for the disposal of sludge have not been provided, and this problem has still to be solved. A view of the plant which has been well landscaped is shown in Illustration No. 11.

CESSPOOL EMPTIER.

The County Council operates a 700 gallon Cesspool Emptyer. In addition to carrying out drainage work, the vehicle is hired to the Roads Department, the East Lothian Water Board, the Town Councils and private persons, and, during the year, revenue to value of £790 was derived from such work.

WATER SUPPLIES.

During the past twelve months 44 samples were taken from both Public and Private Supplies for Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological Examination.

These samples were reported on as follows:—

PUBLIC SUPPLIES.

<i>Chemical.</i>	<i>Bacteriological.</i>
3 Satisfactory.	30 Satisfactory.

In addition, 23 investigational samples were taken of filtered water prior to chlorination, and it is interesting to note, that of these, 13 were completely free of Typical Coliform bacilli and only 2 had counts of more than 5 per millilitre.

PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

A number of supplies for chemical and bacteriological

analyses of private supplies were again taken in 1964. The analyses of these samples yielded the following results.

<i>Chemical.</i>	<i>Bacteriological.</i>
3 Satisfactory.	7 Satisfactory.
	1 Unsatisfactory.

The unsatisfactory sample was taken from a farm spring source and, since then, this property has been connected to the East Lothian Water Board's mains.

FOOD HYGIENE.

As in previous years, food hygiene occupied a great deal of time. Numerous visits were made to all kinds of food premises including hotels, restaurants, factories, public houses, shops, stalls and vans, and a gradual, but slow, improvement continues. Regrettably, the time spent in visiting, writing, reporting, etc., even one small shop is too often out of proportion with the advance in hygiene made by the proprietor. There are still many people in charge of food businesses, who take their responsibility of providing the public with clean food, too lightly. If they choose to ignore the law's demands the legal process of making them toe the line is slow and sometimes ineffective. Cases exist where a person has been taken to court and fined for contravening the Food Hygiene Regulations, and after being fined, goes back to his premises to continue contravening the Regulations.

In common with many Local Authority officials, I must again make a plea for the registration of all food premises, with the resultant better control. Before a person can sell a sixpenny ice cream cone his premises must be registered. Yet anybody can retail meat, cream cookies, butter, sausage rolls and any other kind of food, except milk, without any permission from anybody.

The Association of County Councils, on making representation to the Scottish Home and Health Department that food premises and mobile shops should be registered, was advised, "The Secretary of State considered most carefully whether certain classes of food businesses should be required to be registered, but he decided that in order to deal with the problem of mobile shops he would not be justified in imposing registration on a big range of ordinary shops as well. The Food Hygiene Regulations themselves are designed to attain hygiene standards in food shops, and information available to the Department indicates that the enforcement of the Regulations by the Local Authorities has brought about structural improvements and the provision of hygiene facilities in food businesses." The first sentence is open

to question; the second, while true, is significant in that it omits to "all" food businesses.

East Lothian County Council Health Committee, considering the terms of the letter, informed the Home and Health Department that, in their opinion, all food businesses, including mobile shops, should be subject to registration and it is hoped that their views will receive careful consideration.

Among cases dealt with by the Department were the following—

Mouldy Pies.

In August, an Edinburgh man bought 8 pies from a Gullane Cafe and, with his family, went to the beach to enjoy them. On unwrapping the pies it was discovered that most of them had a mould growth and he returned to the cafe, informed the owner, and complained to this office. The pies were unfit for human consumption, and on checking the code number and delivery date with the firm of manufacturers, it was seen that the pies had been in the shop for five days. This was three days longer than the manufacturers had recommended to the shopowner, who had neither kept a strict rotation of stock nor stored them in a cool enough place. The shopowner was warned by the County Council that any future complaints would result in prosecution.

The Case of the Missing Sink.

For about a year, Mrs Jessie McNeil, owner of a small grocer's shop in Elphinstone, failed to instal a sink with hot and cold water. She was finally warned that if she did not comply with the Regulations further action would have to be taken. As the warning was ignored the papers were passed to the Procurator Fiscal. On the day of her trial, Mrs McNeil pled not guilty, and said that the sink had now been installed. The Sheriff found her guilty for not having had it installed at the time and fined her £1. On a second charge of failing to keep the premises clean, Mrs McNeil was found not guilty.

The Meat House.

A Port Seton butcher who retailed all his meat from a van used a partly-converted washhouse in his back yard for keeping and preparing all his meat. His premises were lacking in several respects and he was advised that, owing to the siting and arrangement of it and the condition of equipment in the washhouse, he was not complying with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

The butcher was reluctant to do much about it, and discussions with him revealed that, apart from poor premises, his knowledge of hygiene was severely limited.

Ultimately, a report was made to the Health Committee in April in which were mentioned such things as insufficient cleaning of knives, trays and cutting board, a dirty refrigerator, a w.c. apartment opening directly off the meat room, rusted hanging rails and no washhand basin. The meeting agreed that the County Clerk should see the Procurator Fiscal about further action, presumably prosecution. At the beginning of May, a Member of Parliament, at the butcher's request, inspected the premises and wrote to the County Clerk to say that a Press report on the premises was grossly exaggerated and hoped this testimony would be taken into account. Early in June the Procurator Fiscal announced that he would not prosecute due to "lack of conclusive evidence and difficulty of proof." In late June a sub-committee inspected the premises and reported back that the premises were not suitable as a meat store. There was now a difficulty in producing evidence to allow the Procurator Fiscal to take action.

The case, as a whole, is the most frustrating and unsatisfactory one this Department has had to deal with and it was, and still is, immensely discouraging to my staff and me that the apparent offences found and reported on were not tested and given a fair hearing in Court.

A Record?

A record may have been created at Prestonpans.

While visiting a new shop in the Burgh, an assistant inspector noticed that the w.c. apartment was very nearly packed out with boxes, making it impossible for anyone to get in. This was pointed out to the shopkeeper, but he replied that this was all right because he never used it anyway. When the inspector expressed surprise at this, the shopkeeper, with assurance, declared, "I was in my last shop for 18 years and only used the toilet twice."

MILK.

Certificates in force at 1st January, 1964	71
Certificates revoked during year	3
Certificates lapsed during year	5
Certificates issued during year	—
Certificates in force at 31st December, 1964	63

The Certificates in force at the end of the year comprised :—

Producers	33
Producers Retailers	9
Retailers	21

Under the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order the number of producers holding Licences at the end of the year are :—

Certified	9
Tuberculin Tested	32
Pasteurised	1

The cattle court and parlour system of dairying is in operation on 13 farms.

The average number of cows milking per dairy farm was 42, the average number of Certified farms being 53, and for Tuberculin Tested 30. The average number of cows milking on small-holdings was 11.7 and the average number of cows kept on small-holdings was 16.

Following the national trend, there is a very marked reduction in the number of milk producers in the County. Some of the larger farms have increased their number of milking cows, but the loss of several small herds and one medium sized one must lead to an overall reduction in the quantity of milk produced within the County. Five Tuberculin Tested producers ceased production during the year and of these, 3 were smallholders.

The following table gives the number of samples taken for bacteriological examination :—

Designations.	No. of Samples.	No. of Unsatisfactory Results.	No. of Producers involved in Unsatisfactory Results.
Certified	76	20	7
Tuberculin Tested	209	31	16
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	31	3	1
Sterilised	1	—	—

A bacterial count of below 10,000 can be considered very satisfactory, and during 1964, 68% of all Certified samples and 65% of all Tuberculin Tested samples, passed with counts not exceeding 10,000. 59% of all Certified samples and 45% of all

Tuberculin Tested samples passed with counts not exceeding 5,000.

Two certified farms and four Tuberculin Tested farms passed all their tests with counts not exceeding 5,000. They were:—

Certified—

T. G. Tait & Sons, Wamphray, North Berwick.	Average Count 1,483
Watson & Stewart, Bankrugg, Gifford.	Average Count 2,080

Tuberculin Tested—

Dickson & Hood, Spilmersford Mains.	Average Count 2,600
Hamilton & Kinneil Estates Ltd., Lennoxlove.	Average Count 1,667
J. Taylor, Lennoxlove Acredales.	Average Count 2,000
R. Trotter, Ormiston Mains.	Average Count 2,600

Five other Tuberculin Tested farms passed all their tests with counts not exceeding 10,000. They were:—

J. M. Henderson, Spittalrig.	Average Count 5,400
H. McQueen, 2 Camptoun.	Average Count 4,000
T. Sommerville, 1 Rhodes.	Average Count 4,000
G. Thomson, 4 Rhodes.	Average Count 5,667
D. Watt, 3 Rhodes.	Average Count 5,000

It is interesting to note that four of the above are small-holders.

There is now one vending machine operating in the County, vending Certified Milk. All samples from this machine have so far been satisfactory.

BULK TANKS.

One bulk tank was installed in 1964 at the dairy of Mr D. Watt, 3 Rhodes, North Berwick.

One other farm with a bulk tank is now out of production, so the number of bulk tanks operating in the County remains at 14.

Samples taken from refrigerated bulk milk tanks, apart from an occasional failure, have been satisfactory, but it should be borne in mind that, so far, all farms that have installed bulk tanks had excellent records from clean milk production under the old system.

Bulk tanks now handle about 47% of the total milk production of East Lothian.

BRUCELLOSIS.

Tests for *Brucella abortus* were carried out on routine milk samples throughout the year, special emphasis being placed on milks that were to be drunk raw. As in previous years, individual tests were carried out on all cows, at Yesternains, just after they calved and, once again, no positives were recorded. It was decided that the herd could now be considered safe, and no further test will be taken beyond the routine samples. One other Certified farm was found to have *brucella abortus* in the milk, and this was traced to two cows that had been bought in. The offending animals were sold for slaughter and no further failures were recorded. There are a number of farms which have had regular failures in the *Brucella* ring test for some time. While the ring test alone is not conclusive, it is pretty obvious that there is some incidence of Brucellosis on at least some of these farms. Because the milk from these farms is sent for pasteurisation we are not able to take legal action to force the producers to get rid of infected stock. Although the bulk of the milk from these farms goes for pasteurisation, a certain amount is drunk raw by the farmer's own family, farm staff, neighbours and probably caravan holiday makers. The latter are probably the most liable to danger, as families accustomed to drinking pasteurised milk will have no built up immunity to this type of infection. I wonder if the general public realise the dangers involved in drinking raw milk from infected herds? I am sure they do not! How much longer is it going to be left to local health officials, with no legal backing whatsoever, to see that owners of infected herds take a responsible attitude to this menace? Surely it is high time that some form of brucellosis eradication scheme was introduced for all milk supplies.

ICE CREAM

The following table gives the number of premises and vehicles:—

	<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Vehicles.</i>
(a) Number of Certificates of Registration granted during the year, 1964	1	—
(b) Number of Certificates of Registration cancelled during the year, 1964	--	2
(c) Total number of registrations in force at end of year, 1964	23	20

The Certificates of Registration at the end of the year comprise:—

	<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Vehicles</i>
Manufacture/Storage/Sale	11	—
Storage/Sale	12	—
Sale	—	20

Although 11 premises are registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream, only 5 are in fact doing so. Most places now buy in ready made ice cream, or use a cold mix powder which gets frozen on the premises.

All premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream were visited regularly. Samples taken for bacteriological examination yielded the following results:—

	No. of samples taken.	No. conforming to standard.	No. failing.
Bulk Ice Cream	14	11	3
Pre-packed	2	2	—

FOOD and DRUGS ACT

The total number of samples taken was 75, of which 27 were official and 48 test samples. All samples were reported as being genuine.

The articles sampled were:—Milk 7, Ice Cream 9, Advocat 1, Cyprus Sherry 1, Peanut Butter 1, Colman Mustard 2, Horseradish Relish 1, Chicken Fillets 1, Mixed Peel 1, Pork Pie 1, Christmas Pudding 1, Carrots 1, Dried Cabbage 1, Andrew's Liver Salts 1, Gravy Salt 1, Dried Mint 1, Life Savers 1, Mince 9, Sausages 8, Whisky 5, Butter 2, Vodka 1, Gin 1, Cinnamon 1, Nestle's Milk 1, Carnation Milk 1, Baking Powder 1, Beef Paste 1, Kwell's 1, Saxin 1, Margarine 1, Gelatine 1, Vermecilli 1, Cream of Tartar 1, Tomato Sauce 1, Atora Suet 1, Lemonade 1, Cheese Spread 1, Raspberry Jam 1, Fish Cakes 1.

UN SOUND FOOD.

During the year the following food stuffs were seized as unsound.

<i>Product.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>
Ham	3	3	8
Jellied Veal		6	
Corned Beef		6	
	3	15	8

MEAT INSPECTION.

Meat inspection was carried out during the year by an Assistant Sanitary Inspector at Haddington Slaughterhouse. The Burgh Surveyor at North Berwick notified the County Council that, owing to pressure of work, he was unable to continue the

duties as Meat Inspector at North Berwick and Mr J. Ralston, who is Veterinary Meat Inspector for the County, agreed to be Meat Inspector.

The following tables give details of unfit carcasses at the two slaughterhouses:—

HADDINGTON

	Cattle excluding Calves.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
1. Tuberculosis.					
(a) Whole carcasses unfit.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3	3
2. Cysticercosis.					
(a) Whole carcasses affected but passed after treat- ment by refrigeration.	5	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5
(b) Whole carcasses unfit.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
3. Actinobacillosis and Actinomycosis.					
(a) Whole carcass unfit.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit.	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1
4. Septicaemia (fevered carcasses).					
Whole carcasses unfit.	1	4	18	7	30
5. Trichinosis.					
Whole carcasses unfit.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
6. All other diseases.					
(a) Whole carcass unfit.	10	5	43	14	72
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit.	133	1	840	16	990
7. Total of items 1 to 6 above, excluding the figures (a) of item 2.	145	10	901	40	1096
8. Total number of animals inspected during the year at the slaughterhouse.	613	357	6946	459	8375

NORTH BERWICK

	Cattle excluding Calves.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
1. Tuberculosis. (a) Whole carcasses unfit. (b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
2. Cysticerosis. (a) Whole carcass affected but passed after treat- ment by refrigeration. (b) Whole carcasses unfit.	3 Nil.	Nil. Nil.	Nil. Nil.	Nil. Nil.	3 Nil.
3. Actinobacillosis and Actinomycosis. (a) Whole carcasses unfit. (b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit.	Nil. 2	Nil. 1	Nil. 2	Nil. 3	Nil. 8
4. Septicaemia (fevered carcasses). Whole carcasses unfit.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
5. Trichinosis. Whole carcasses unfit. (a) Whole carcasses unfit. (b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit.	2 71	Nil. Nil.	5 38	4 57	11 166
7. Total of items 1 to 6 above, excluding the figures at (a) of item 2.	75	1	45	64	185
8. Total number of animals inspected during the year at the slaughterhouse.	951	1	3116	451	4519

PROPOSED CENTRAL SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

After the proposals and plans for a new slaughterhouse had been presented to the Health Committee, it was agreed to recommend the erection of a new County Slaughterhouse at an estimated cost of £94,000. However, repeated difficulty was encountered in finding a suitable site, and for various reasons, several different sites had to be abandoned after investigation. Gateside West was finally considered suitable, with its ready access to road and sewer and, as necessary, County Council Officials met Government Officials to get the final sanction.

The Government Officials gave their approval and the Committee have now decided to recommend that a slaughterhouse, as shown on amended plans, should be erected on a site at Gateside West at an estimated cost of £92,000 excluding the cost of extending a trunk sewer. County Council Officials were also authorised to proceed with the preliminary arrangements to obviate undue delay when the scheme had been approved by the County Council and the necessary clearance obtained.

This was the position at the end of 1964.

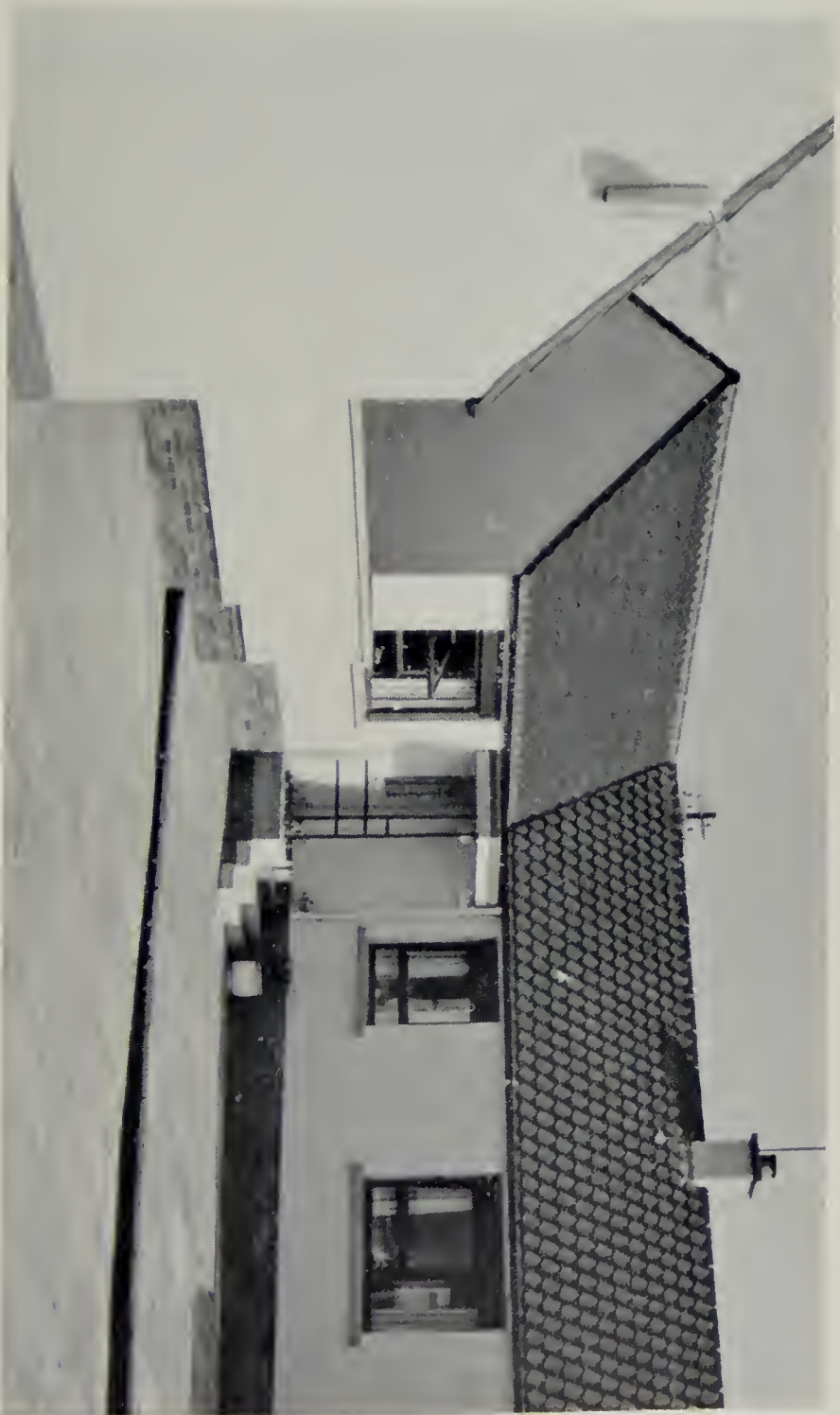
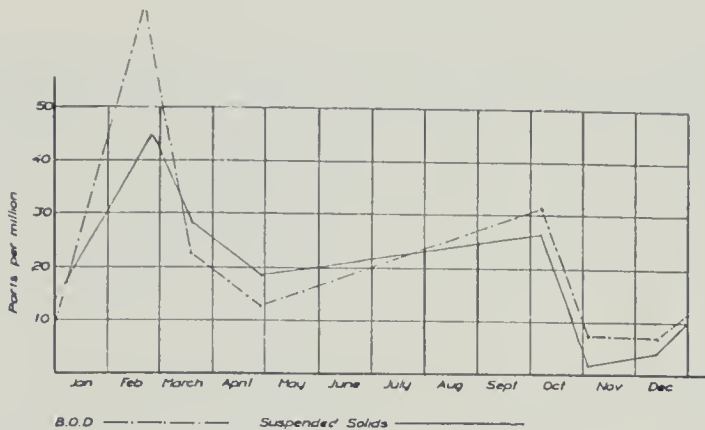


Illustration No. 8—Modern type wall-mounted light at Ormiston.

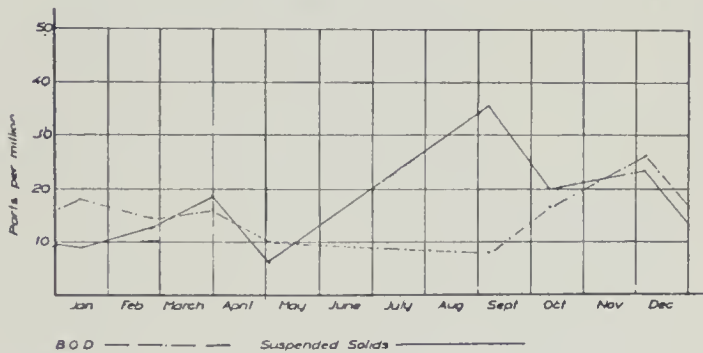
Illustration No. 9—New Sewage Purification Plant at Innerwick.





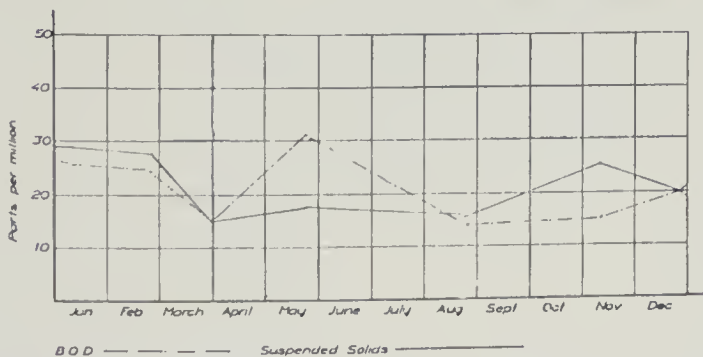
EAST LOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL
ATHELSTONEFORD
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT RESULTS 1904.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT



EAST LOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL
BIFFORD
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT RESULTS 1904.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT



EAST LOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL
DRMISTON
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT RESULTS 1904.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT

Illustration No. 10—Graphic results of effluent analyses.

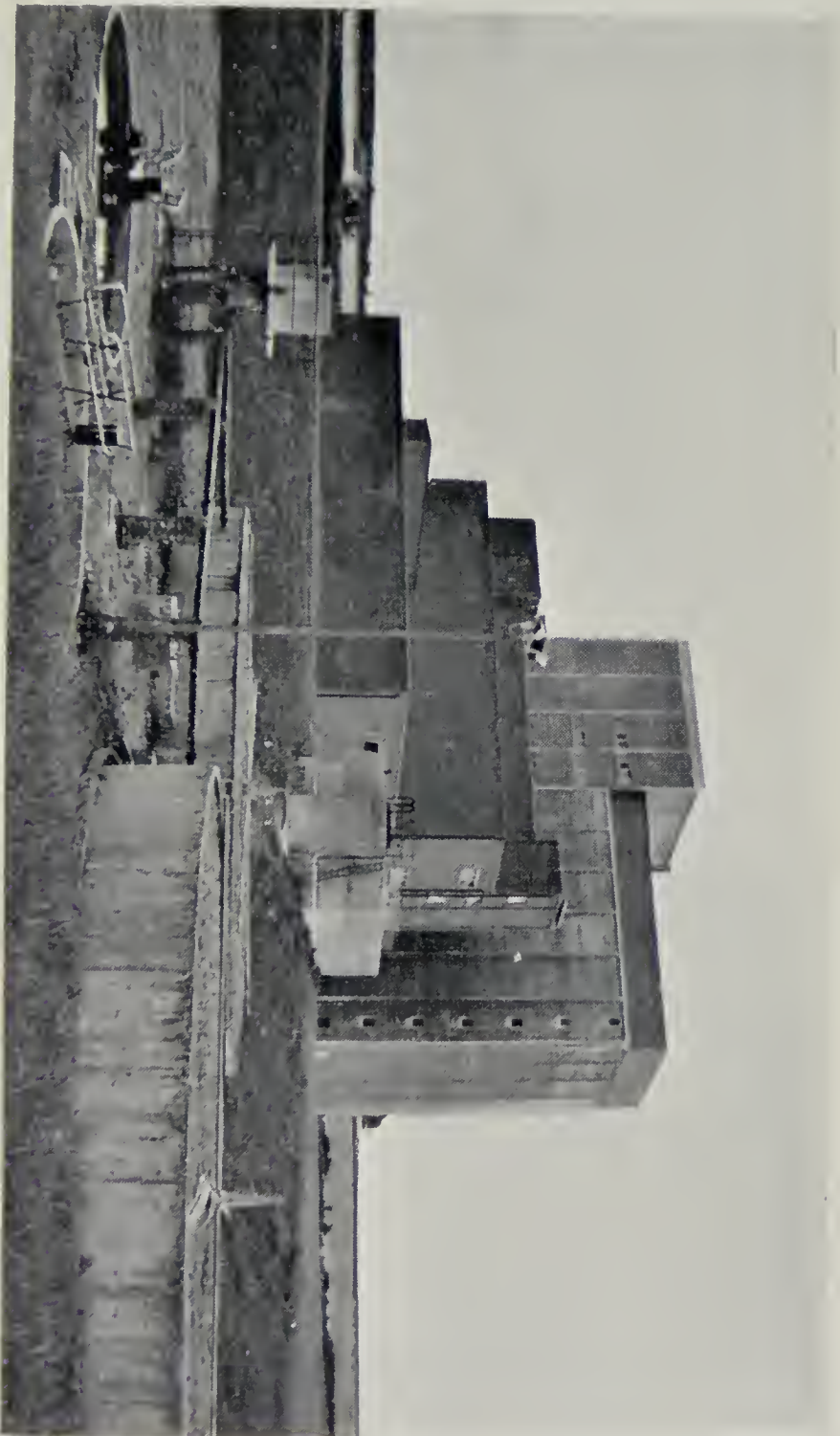


Illustration No. 11—Effluent Treatment Plant, Pencaitland Maltings.

FERTILISERS & FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Three samples were taken and the undernoted table shows the analyses of the samples which were within the prescribed limits of variation and in accordance with the guaranteed standard.

Article	Ingredients	Guaranteed	Guarantee	Analyses		
				1.	2.	3.
Poultry Concentrate	Oil		3.5	3.55	3.51	3.53
	Protein		42.0	42.74	42.88	42.50
	Fibre		3.5	3.52	3.60	3.53

NUISANCES.

Sophia Loren would no doubt be surprised to see her name in this report, and under such a heading. But she did appear in a film of a true story about an Italian woman found guilty of selling smuggled cigarettes. The woman was sentenced to a month in jail, but when the police arrived to take her away, they discovered that she was pregnant and the Italian Code of Law does not allow pregnant women to be imprisoned. Six months after the birth the police came back, and again found that the woman was pregnant, a medical certificate being produced as additional evidence. Year after year the police came, but on each occasion they discovered that, by a happy knack of timing, the woman was in what has been described as "an interesting condition." As the bambinos kept arriving, so the mother kept avoiding her punishment.

A near-parallel situation seems to have developed, or is developing, in Prestonpans. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children reported a dirty house in that area. When this department investigated, they found a dirty house and a mother with 10 children with a further addition expected.

People in dirty houses usually receive several warnings. If they do not heed these, they can be prosecuted and fined, or evicted. But what purpose would be served to the community in fining the parents of a poor family, so leaving less money for the house? Equally what good would be done by eviction? Where a mother is expecting, still less official action can be contemplated. Since her marriage the woman had been in an almost continuous state of pregnancy, and this has been the excuse for not keeping the house better.

If form is a guide it will mean that when Health Department representatives next visit the house they will be too late another bambino will be on the way and the woman, in presenting her excuse, will escape the full threat of action.

The name of the film about the Italian lady was "Yesterday, To-day and To-morrow."

The collection of nuisances included complaints about indiscriminate dumping of refuse, rats, mice, flies, wasps, smells, choked drains, buckthorn invading a golf course, and a foul burn.

During a dry spell in the summer the decreasing flow of a burn became very foul and objectionable. Investigation revealed one or two grossly polluting effluents which, on request, were fairly quickly put right by the responsible owners. This did not effect much improvement to the stream's condition, because further upstream, a farmer had dammed the burn and was abstracting the water for land irrigation. The already small flow of water, which had been diluting the sewage and other effluents, became almost nil and the stream degenerated into an open sewer. After repeated requests and several weeks, the farmer did remove the dam but it was felt he had only done so because it now suited him.

FACTORIES ACT.

Complaints made under the Factories Act were very few, and these were mainly about dirty sanitary conveniences or the lack of sanitary conveniences.

The following table gives the number of inspections made to different categories of factories—

PREMISES. (1)	Number on Register. (2)	Inspections. (3)	Number of Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	16	12	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	80	23	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' Premises).	17	14	—	—
Total	113	59	2	—

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

RATS AND MICE.

The Pest Destruction Officer, in collaboration with the County Sanitary Inspector and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, carried out surveys. Letters were sent to owners and tenants whose lands required treatment offering the services of the Pest Destruction Officer at the normal hourly rate plus the cost of poison. Where farmers elected to use other agencies for the

destruction of rats, repeat visits are made to ascertain the success or otherwise of the work.

Nine Local Authority dumps and 7 sewage works and 2 waste paper stores are subject to routine inspection and periodic treatment. Foreshore at Longniddry, Gullane, Cockenzie, Yellowcraig, Dunbar and Thorntonloch receive special attention in summertime. A close watch is kept on one Distillery and 5 Maltings, and where information is obtained regarding locations of grain storage in the County, regular inspections are made.

The work of control using Warfarin has been completely successful during the year, and there is no evidence of resistant strains of rats amongst the infestations treated. There is still, amongst the public, a considerable ignorance as to their responsibilities under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, and a lot could be done by national publicity to bring home the legal obligation of owners and occupiers to rid their lands of vermin.

TYPE OF PROPERTY.

	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling Houses	Business or Industrial Premises	Agricultural Properties	Total
--	----------------------------------	--------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------------------	-------

1. Number of Properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1964 (See Notes 3, 4, and 5 below).

(a) As a result of notification.	27	44	36	29	136
(b) Otherwise.	44	39	26	54	163
Total	71	83	62	83	299

2. Number of the above properties found to be infested by rats or mice.

30	65	33	51	179
----	----	----	----	-----

3. Number of above infested properties satisfactorily cleared.

(a) By the Local Authority.	30	41	24	34	129
(b) Otherwise.	—	24	9	17	50

Total	30	65	33	51	179
-------	----	----	----	----	-----

FERAL PIGEONS.

A great deal of work has been done in different parts of the country in the control of feral pigeons. The methods mostly employed have been trapping and the use of narcotics, and it may be of interest to hear how this problem has been tackled in East Lothian. For years, feral pigeons have created the most unsightly nuisance in the High Street of Dunbar. It became so bad during 1964 that I was forced to seek the advice of the

Pest Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Mr Younger visited Dunbar and made a thorough investigation of the problem. He was very quick to hit on the idea of attracting the birds into an old do'cote which stood in a paddock to the west of the High Street. The Town Council agreed to repair the do'cote so that the birds could be shut in when required. An attractive feeding mixture was provided by the County Council, and up to the end of the year, close on 200 pigeons have been killed and over 100 eggs destroyed. The do'cote is shown in Illustration No. 12.

INSECT PESTS.

Many requests were made during the year to my department for advice on the control of insect pests. The most common were wasps, ants and cockroaches, and in each case, successful control was achieved using modern insecticides in powder or liquid form as the circumstances demanded.

CARAVAN SITES.

No new licences were issued in respect of caravan sites during the year. The following table lists the licensed sites and gives details of the permitted maximum number of caravans and also the time limit for occupation.

Address of Site.	Maximum Number of Caravans.	Permitted period of occupation.
Gilsland, North Berwick.	146	1st April to 30th Sept.
Seton Sands Camp.	85	1st April to 30th Sept.
Duffers Park, Dunbar.	25	1st April to 30th Sept.
Beltonford.	6	Two days.
Monksmuir.	14	Fourteen days.
Muirpark, Tranent.	9	Two days.
Seton Sands (Residential).	72	All the year round.
Thorntonloch.	60	1st April to 30th Sept.

The residential site at Seton Sands is now fully developed and all sites have been taken. Illustration No. 13 shows the high standard of road and footpath construction and amenity development, and illustration No. 14 shows the privacy screening between vans.

CLEAN AIR.

There were more complaints about atmospheric pollution than usual this year, and two of these are described below.

In April, a letter was received from the wife of an Ormiston tenant saying that smoke from a nearby sawmill was affecting her husband who suffered from chronic bronchitis, and her dog, which sneezed. On inquiry, it was found that the sawmill firm were burning a large heap of sawdust, tree bark and roots about 60 yards from the house. The sawmill owner, on being interviewed, said that the sawdust, etc., was allowed to burn more or less continuously and this was the only way they could dispose of the waste. It was pointed out that, if the wind blew in a certain direction, this could cause a nuisance to nearby residents. The owner replied that the sawmill was there before the houses and he did not undertake to prevent smoke blowing in that direction. In a further effort to get co-operation and to eliminate the nuisance, the sawmill proprietor was offered the use of a County Council dump for disposing of his waste at a small charge. The offer was not taken up because the sawmill wish to pay no charge.

It was decided that before a notice could be served under the Public Health Act, it would be necessary for an inspection to see the smoke blowing towards the houses, as evidence of a nuisance. The complainer was asked to assist by notifying the Department immediately, by telephoning. Regrettably she never did this and little further action could be taken.

Another complaint was about excessive dark smoke from the chimneys at Prestongrange Brickworks. On calling at the brickworks, it was learnt that the chimneys were being served by 6 automatically stoked kilns and 3 of the 5 available hand-fired ones, with the 3 hand-fired ones causing the trouble.

The Brickworks Executive of the National Coal Board stated that they were investigating the possibility of equipping all the kilns with underfeed stokers and that the attendants had been instructed to regulate firing in such a manner as to reduce smoke emission. By the end of the year, a reasonable improvement had been made.

A graph showing the results at Barnsness smoke deposit gauge is shown in illustration No. 15 and, broadly speaking, the solids deposits fluctuate with the wind variations, the gauge being, of course, on the east side of the County and approximately east of the Cement Works at Oxwellmains. One alarming result is that of March's when rather less west wind blew and when the total solids deposited result was very high. (Total Solids 0.586). During the month there was probably excessive dust emission from the Cement Works, and just before that, the Alkali Inspector and this Department had been dealing with complaints. On the 12th of February, 1964, a bend on one of the feed pipes to a cement silo had fractured. The accident took place on a Saturday night, and many hundreds of tons of cement were blown over the countryside before the fault was noticed. In monitory air pollution there are too many variables for one

to be absolutely sure in one's conclusions, but it may be that the high March reading is associated with the February accident at the Cement Works. Investigations confirmed our view that localised low level dust emission from the works is due almost wholly to the inefficiency of dust suppression equipment at the clinker cooling stage of the process. The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd., have been made aware of the complaints, and are to consider incorporating water spraying in the clinker cooling towers. With regard to the deposit gauge reading, it would be important to know whether the days of west wind coincided with the days of maximum atmospheric pollution, but this could only be done by daily observations and we could not afford staff for such work.

SEASONAL WORKERS.

Seasonal Workers were employed and housed at 14 farms during 1964, and most of the accommodation was satisfactory in terms of the existing byelaws.

One disturbing case was described in a report at the time as follows:—

"Here, a husband and wife, who was pregnant, and two young children, one still a baby, occupied a building consisting of 3 apartments, kitchen and scullery with 7 or 8 other workers. The walls were nearly black with soot and dirt, the rooms were ill-lit, the floors were dirty and the whole premises had the stale, sickly smell which is associated with the city slums of long ago. One tub and sink in the scullery served for all washing purposes — personal ablution, food preparation and laundering. Outside, a heap of rubbish, several feet high, collected over a long period, stood, and a mongrel dog was raking about amongst the rubbish. The climax of this dismal set-up was the toilet. This adjoined a cattle court and consisted of an old steading apartment with the metal containers of 3 chemical closets serving as receptacles. Each of the containers was filled to the brim with excrement and, obviously, none had been emptied for many weeks. Undoubtedly, the R.S.P.C.C. were justifiably worried about the welfare of the children."

The case received immediate action and the workers were removed to other premises, "which" the report continues, "would have been better except that it was badly overcrowded with several families and a squad of workers." What made matters even worse, however, was the discovery of a case of active pulmonary tuberculosis in one of the workers living in this accommodation. The usual measures were taken regarding the man's contacts, but he may have been infectious for some time, and it is extremely difficult to keep track of these contacts when they leave the area, particularly when they return to their native Ireland."

This case, and our awareness of the generally poor condition of workers' accommodation, prompted a joint report by the Medical Officer of Health and myself in which were stated, "For some time we have been concerned about the poor standard of accommodation provided in many cases for casual and seasonal agricultural workers, particularly Irish potato workers. The concept of providing accommodation for seasonal workers is to make available huts and bothies for a few weeks each year, while potato harvesting, etc., is going on, but in fact, many workers frequently occupy the huts for much longer periods, and some 'seasonal accommodation' is used as living quarters all the year round.

Facilities and accommodation vary from farm to farm. There are cases where a kitchen is non-existent and cooking is done on an open fire, washhand basins are not provided so that sinks for personal washing are the same as those used for washing clothes and dishes, no water closets are available, artificial lighting is limited to paraffin lamps, the interiors of the buildings are dirty and the surrounding area is strewn with bottles and cans, while litter is deposited in ashpits or defective refuse bins, both of which are breeding grounds for flies and bluebottles.

It is true that this accommodation is governed by the County Council's Byelaws, but these were framed in 1939, and are now sadly out of date. We would, therefore, recommend that new Byelaws should be framed so that an endeavour can be made to improve this type of accommodation and, in particular, we would like to see the following new provisions, in addition to some of the provisions of the old Byelaws which should still apply.

1. Seasonal accommodation shall be used only between the months of May and October inclusive.
2. It shall be occupied only by persons over the age of 16.
3. Winter accommodation for seasonal workers shall be up to the standard required by the Housing Act."

The Health Committee considered the report and agreed that amended Byelaws should be prepared. These are now being drafted and may be in force during 1966.

Two complaints were lodged on behalf of workers by the Edinburgh and District Trades Council. One was about inadequate lighting: the other claimed that there was no water, no sanitation and men had to sleep on the floor.

The first complaint was attended to by the farmer. In the second case, the workers had removed when the premises were inspected and the farmer refuted the allegations. The Trades Council were notified of the result in both cases and promised that a check would be made the following year.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The following are the figures in the first annual return made to the Minister of Labour.

TABLE A.—Registration and General Inspections.

TOTALS	88	88	Nil
Offices	23	23	Nil
Retail Shops	48	48	Nil
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	Nil	Nil	Nil
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	15	15	Nil
Fuel Storage Depots	1	1	Nil
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

Class of Premises.

Number of premises registered during the year.

Total number of registered premises at end of year.

Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.

TABLE B.—Number of Visits of All Kinds by Inspector to Registered Premises.

NIL.

TABLE C. — Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.

Class of workplace.	Number of persons employed.
(1)	(2)
Offices	95
Retail Shops	204
Wholesale departments, warehouses	Nil
Catering establishments, open to public ...	118
Canteens	4
Fuel Storage Depots	1
TOTAL	422
TOTAL MALES	198
TOTAL FEMALES	224

There were no exemptions granted under Parts I. II. III. IV of the Act relating to space, temperature, sanitary conveniences and washing facilities, nor were there any prosecutions instituted.

The County Council of the 5th August, 1964, appointed myself and my three assistants as the County Council's Inspectors under the Act. Since then, the only work carried out by my staff has been the recording of applications for registration, and it is difficult to see, at the present time, how the work of enforcing the Act and associated regulations is to be carried out by the present staff. The Ministry of Labour circular dated 10th June, 1964, gave general guidance to local authorities and stated that the "Minister's main concern is that there should be effective arrangements in each area for the enforcement of the Act." It is felt that the present arrangements here are far from effective and it is suggested that the matter be reviewed.



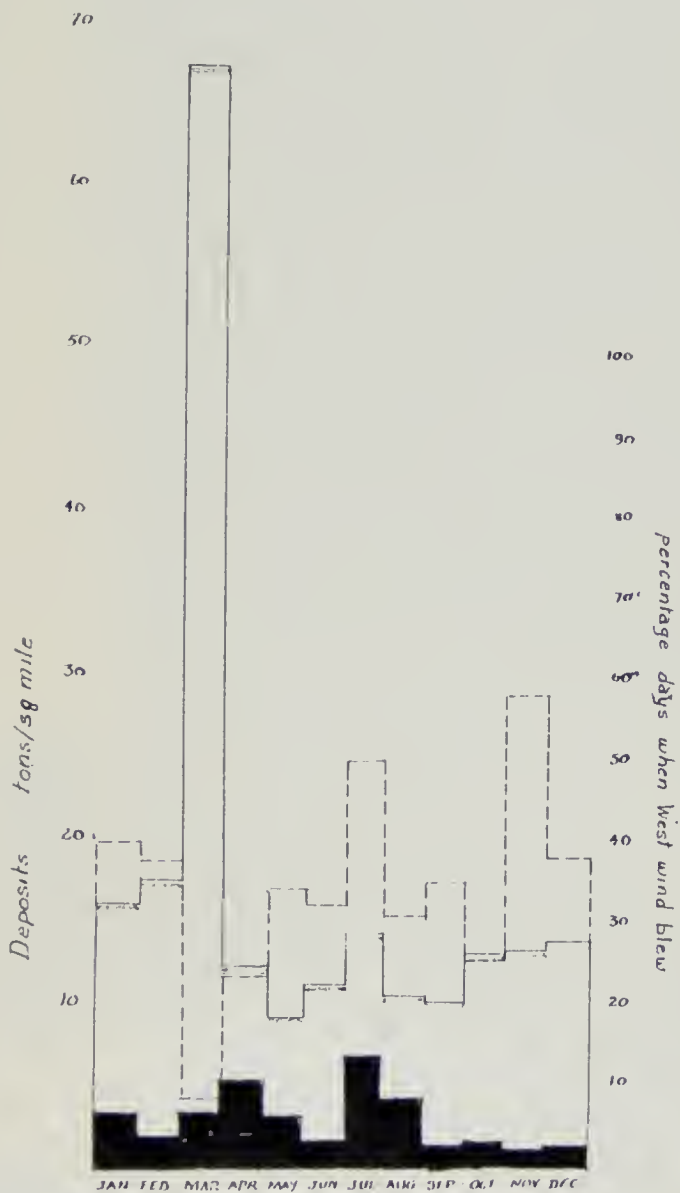
Illustration No. 12—Do'cote at Dunbar.






Illustration No. 13—Residential Caravan Site, Seton Sands.



Illustration No. 14—Residential Caravan Site, Seton Sands.



BARNS NESS Graph of results at smoke deposit gauge

 Total solids Tons/sq mile
 Undissolved matter Tons/sq mile
 Percentage days when west wind blew

County Surveyors Department
 County Buildings
 Exeter, Devon Aug 1965

Illustration No. 15—Graph—Barnsness Deposit Gauge.

